SEVENTH WARD.

can Club of the Seventh Ward will hing at Club Headquarters, corner of ath and Union streets. Business of ill come before the meeting, and a quested. John H. Clough will adding. The officers and members of eventh Ward Haymakers, will also ove-named place at 7:30 sharp, for forming a street parade.

TH WARD MASS-MEETING.

ES AND WHEELER CLUB SEVing will be held at the headquarters 282 West Twelfth-st. this evening.
M. Stanley, Louis Nelke, Prokup of hers, will address their countrymen to languages. All Germans, Bohend especially all workingmen, are

CORMICK HALL.

seing of Republicans advertised by
add for this evening at their Headstof Clark and Lake streets, will be
mak Hall this evening at 8 o'cloc
a Ventworth will address the mea

EVANSTON.

The Third District Congressional terms of holding the primary for thre delegates to the Third District to Town of Evanston is changed a to 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., Satur-E. B. Payne, Chairman.

JUN WENTWORTH.

Took speaks at McCormick Hall, corcalinzie streets, this evening. OCTION SALES. N, POMEROY & CO., ers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SEPT. 22, AT 9:30. ive an imme ase lay-out rior Suits, new Chamber Sets,

ook-Cases, Desks, Wardrobes. INE GOOD CARPETS. ehold Goods; Cooking, Heating,

tc., etc. BLISON POMEROY &. CO. . P. GORE & CO.,

Sept. 23, at 9% o'clock, 14 crates W. pen lots, Rockingham and Yellow inted Vases, Parlor Seta, Household o'clock we shall sell, regardless of Parlor and Chamber Furniture in Cases, Wainut Bedsteads and Buglas, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Hall Wood-Top Tables, Whatnote, Ex-Y Chairs, Mastresses, Wahntote, Ex-Y Chairs, Mastresses, Wahntote, Ex-Tort, &c. At 14 o'clock—Buggles, 15-25.

WESTFALL & CO. TH CLARK-ST.

pt. 23, at 10 a. m., will be sold an of First-class Furniture, Marbie-luds. Will be sold without reserve. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer. BUTTERS & CO. CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE.

IOLD GOODS,

Ora, Paintings, and Office Stoves, a Crockery, and Glassware. arlor Organs, ING. Sept. 23, at 9:20 o'clock, at ma, 116 and 120 Wabash av.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confessioner, Chicago.

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hout baths; rooms WITH baths, from \$2.00 b&.50

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VOLUME XXXI.

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friends and custom-

ers, and the public

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"Pereire, Danre, Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m. Labrador, Sangiler, Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m. Labrador, Sangiler, Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 a m. Price of passage in gold (Including wine) Pirst cabin, \$10 to \$120, according to accommodation. Second, \$72. Third cabin, \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage \$25, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus "do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN. Agent, 55 Broadway.

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VICTORIA. Sept. 20, 2 pm | ALSATIA. Oct. 14, 2 pm
Victoria. Sept. 22, 10 am | GORDON C'TLE Sep 30 1 pm
New York to Glasgow. Liverpool. London,
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And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabina, \$50, 863 and \$50, according to accommodations. Return ticketa, \$50 to \$125, currency. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager. 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Cabin passage, \$55, \$60, and \$70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$23, cur-sured to the state of the steerage tickets, \$23, cur-sured to the state of the state of the state of the reland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturby from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken.
Lies of passage—From New York to Southampton, candon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$90 currency. For freight Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

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PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING STREET LAMPS

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

Tuesday & Wednesday John Wentworth Announces His Platform at Mo-Cormick Hall.

> Shall This Country Remain as It Is, or Go Back to Ante-War Times?

Northern Doughfaces Being the balance of the Great BANKRUPT STOCK of the late Geo. Gilbert, will be sold at the Solid South Responsible for the Woes of the Nation.

> A Restoration of the Old Dynasty Means the Payment of the Rebel War-Debt.

Interesting Sketches of the Bourbon Democracy and Their Refusal to Learn Anything.

Sam Tilden, the Railroad Wrecker, the Bitter Enemy of the Farmer.

Reminiscences of the "Great Reformer" and Vallandigham at the '64 Convention.

Long John's Tribute to the Sterling Worth and Patriotism of Gov. Hayes.

tive Ticket in the Field for Cook County.

The Greenbackers Put a Legisla-

Enthusiastic Reception of Bob Ingersoll at Peoria Yesterday.

Treasonable Sentiments Uttered by Confederate Speakers in North and South Carolina.

JOHN WENTWORTH. HIS TALK TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Ever since the Presidential candidates were sections of the country will be

ELEVATOR BUCKETS, Grain Conveyers, Bushel Grain Scoops, Rubber and Leather Belting, Bolts, &c., &c., furnished to Millers, Brewers, and Warehousemen, by the

French and indian wars, before the American Revolution, and I never saw one of them that didn't keep constantly in mind for what he fought ispplanse; and when he come to vote you could not belp his voting the way he fought. [Applanse.]

Some years ago I was in Boston, and I was informed that an aged indy had some important historical documents appertaining to the history of my maitive State. And I was further informed that she was a daughter of a Royalist of the American Revolution, and that she was determined to send these papers of the American Revolution, and that she was determined to send these papers of the country, thinking that appersion to the country, thinking that appersion to the country, thinking that appersion in the country, thinking that appersion to the country, thinking that appersion the country, thinking that appersion the country, thinking that appersion the country that the country that

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the same bill they named their own three me for Commissioners; and they got through all their claims they saked for. So it will be when they come to pay up these Rebel claims. I can give you a case in point. When Texas was admitted into the point of th

DOLLAR STORE.

'friend and the Northern monopolists' [Applause.]
[Applause.]
I here is an instance in Chicago: Most of you Mr. Daniel O'Hars, a very worthy gentle-Bveryhody likes bim. He has had a great offices, but he never got an office in his life to did not get at the hands of Republicans d with Democrats. [Laughter.] There is ely a Republican in Chicago that has not voted han O'Hars at one time. But Dan had seen into a cancus or a convention where every in the room was supposed to be in favor of a Davis for President, and he steps to the hand offers this resolution:

*Resolved, That the Democracy of Cook Countons the several distinguished Democrats who been named for the Presidency, hereby existing the control of the presidency of of t

gnter. In the necessary qualifications for representing the Administration of the General Governof our country; and that his antecedents as tesman are in entire accord with the ancient iples of the Democratic party." [Langhter.] w, my friend Dan O'Hara made a great mission that. I can illustrate my point just as by this as anything else I have said. Samuel dien was an Abolitionist in 1848. But Democraty dates back to the War. That's it. No HAT YOU WERE BEFORE THE WAR.

g. everybody who knows anything about the ry of Mr. Tilden knows that when I was here ditor of a Democratic paper, supporting and Butler, that Tilden was supporting and Butler, that Tilden was supporting and Butler, that Tilden was supporting the Abolition ticket—Van Buren and Charles is Adams. And Adams—kind-hearted fellow low going for Tilden. He has been working long time to pay him off. Now I want to imitally the property of the Democratic party for bringing up this y-citizens,—what I have said of the responsity in the Democratic party for bringing up this y-aint issue; that determination to support dy who was not right on the War in their ion; and furthermore that however he was refer the War It was no matter. Treason, symywith traitors, washed out all sins offeed in one of the Chicago papers the other an article calling upon my old friend Thomas not resign his position on the Democratic toral ticket. It was somebody who did not untand this anostolic succession, and that there amissing link in Tilden. He said, furthere, that Thomas Hoyne was an Abolitionist and supported Van Buren and Adams, and there he ought not to embarrass the Democratic y with his presence, and should immediately draw from the ticket. That is a greenhorn, he did not know that when Thomas Hoyne was in Buren and Adams Elector he and Sam Tilden e the same way, and he is appropriately a Sam en Elector now, because he was with him then

w, if they had wanted to get into the aposencession, and have got a man whose antests were right, there is a man, —Gen. William utler, who was our candidate for Vice-Presitatyear, and whom Tilden helped to defeat, here is a man whose antecedents were right. 1812 he was fighting over here at the River in. In 1815 he was down at New Orleans Gen. Jackson, and some time after that he in Congress, standing by me when I was, from Thicago Democrat, going for the old-fashioned stoces. Then, again, he was in the Mexican, and distinguished himself there; and he was ralist during the recent War—OLDER THAN BILL ALLEN.

18ther.] He would make a most excellent cante for President, but William O. Butler is the test anti-monopolist in the world, and the coad men would not take him, we may old friend Judge Uston has come out and a Tilden a certificate of loyalty. Well there is mpathy between Caton and Tilden. Caton, you w, owns all the atmosphere—all lying on top are railroads belongs to Caton, and all inder the osphere that of course belongs to Sam Tilden, no owns all the telegraph wires in the country. Sam Tilden owns almost all the railroads, and came togother probably incidentally, and he he heard Tilden say he was in favor of the Well, if either of them was in favor of the he was in favor of the the was in favor of the the man of the passage of troops and munitions of overthe railroads.

10 w. Mr. Tilden has been in this city very often, was here at the Convention of 1864, and many will see here to-night were here at that time. On rome member, that time Mr. Vallandigham was, and he was known to be the head of the town in the United States, and Abraham Lin-

in the time of that Convenion, said:

"What was the condition of the country in the
beginning of his (Lincoln's) Administration? Contract it with the condition of things now. Then
we had peace, now cruel war; then union with
all its blessings, now disunion with all
as horrors; then the Constitution maintained
which our fathers pronounced, and we in, our day
and generation too, as the consummation of human
visdom; that Constitution now lies prostrate unier the heel of despotic power."

That was what he said at that time. After I got
already talking, the Democrats sent a man of their
was no to the stand,

ME. COX, OF NEW YORK,

swn on to the stand,

MR. COX, OF NEW YORK,

ind be said:

"For less offense than Mr. Lincoln has been
guilty of, the English people had chopped off the
bead of the First Charles. In his opinion, Lincoln
send Davis ought to be brought to the same block
logether."

Now, here is an historical reminiscence of that
very Convention where Tilden was present; and

copportanity. When he pot up and saked anything for the Library, why they just let him have it. Hayes said so and away it was any the said so and any the said so and said layes. There are some bold men, talkative men, who say "No." You go away, and you say "Wait it! he cools off and I will try him and it." But they so go pose of the said it was any the said to said the said it. The said said it was any the said to do men. Somebody came into my office the other day, and wanted to look up his record. He said, "Wentworth, didn't you oppose that Northern Pacific Railroid steal they say the said to said they said

about in this election. People admit all lasy about the Rebels, and they as, "This is a contest between Kebels and thieves." Well, lasy to down Rebels, and in now an in favor of pardening Rebels to put down Rebels, and in now an in favor of pardening Rebels to put down theves. That is my position. But here is a point with na. They do not specify where the thievery is. For it is now esceptible of demonstration, and I have the documents here, but it is too late to read them—the rewinds in the transport of the money which has passed into the Treasury there has never been a more excepting Washington's and Jackson's. (Cheera, Ali this is proven by official documents.—Chales which states that of the money which has passed into the Treasury. We lead the states of the treasury. There is where the stealing is. It is taken good care of when it gets in, but it is the outside fellows who make the rings. Now, there are rings everywhere vagainst the public Treasury. We have a school have our County-Board rings; we have our Legislative and Congressional rings, and why should not there be some against the General Government.

Now I wish to call your stinction, gent men. to one thing in the Republican platform that has been and Mr. Lincoln, between Horace Greeley and Gen. Grant, and between Charles Sumper and Gen. Grant, and between Charles Sumper and Gen. Grant, and all the trouble between Secretary Chase and Mr. Lincoln, between Horace Greeley and Gen. Grant, and between Charles Sumper and Gen. Grant, and charles of the public demand that these departments, claim that they shall non-instetitely supportance and the charle

the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders"—in primary conventions. Hayes says, "This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which faithful and efficient public service can be secured. Now here is what he says further;

"If elected I shall conduct the Administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed by me to establish this reform." (Cheers.]

I would give more for that than for all the reforms suggested in any other way whatever. It breaks up all your rings; and Hayes says that he will carry that out if elected. [Cheers.]

But the time is passing rapidly away. I have endeavored to impress upon your minds arguments to bring you to the following conclusions, and to these conclusions I myself have come: It is a calamity to have another bloody-shirt campaign, and the Democrats are responsible for it in not nominating a pronounced sympathizer with the late War and with the universal emancipation that resulted from it: that any attempt to restore the Democratic party as it existed before the War will make the results of that War a primal issue in any campaign, and consequently delay the discussion of other measures necessary to the revival of our industry and reform of existing abuses; that the election of the brain power of all railroad consolidations to the Presidency would everywhere encourage the enemies of railroad competition and cheap transportation; that it is the duty of every honest man and every opponent of monopolies to support Gen. Hayes as a patriot soldier, and statesman, a sincere reformer, an antimonopolist, and an outspoken opponent of the

THE GREENBACKERS. MEETING OF THEIR LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Greenback Convention for the nomination of Representatives and Senators in the State Legislature met at the club-room of the Tremont yesterday. At the start things didn't appear to have been patched up for a harmonious gathering, and the Executive Committee was garnered into an ante-room for consultation. In the large room, Mr. George S. Bowen was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and was proceeding to appoint a Committee on Credentials, when Mr. Bonfield, looking hard at the representatives of the press, moved hard at the representatives of the press, moved the exclusion of all except delegates. This created some confusion, when Mr. A. C. Cam-eron rushed in and announced that the Execu-tive Committee were about to consult, and sug-gested that ne dogs be allowed to bark con-temporaneously. The door to the ante-room was locked, and the Executive Committee con-sulted for about 10 minutes, and then returned. Mr. A. C. Cameron reappeared, and said that the Committee recommended that all who were not delegates and all reporters be requested to

withdraw. The list of delegates was then called, and those present invited to proceed to the ante-As a gentleman was calling the roll, Mr. Bon-

As a gentleman was calling the roll, Mr. Bonfield arose, and, announcing that he did not want to be discourteous, remarked that, the Committee having requested the reporters to depart, it was time that class of people started. The boys marched out with a polite invitation from the Chairman to return in about 15 minutes.

NOLAN'S STORY.

While waiting for the door to open again, Jim Nolan came out with his mouth full of facts.

"It's the —est Convention I ever saw," said he. "Cameron is running the whole business. He has been around to the various wards and picked out the delegates, and then he has charged the candidates \$160 apiece for biographies in the Workingman's Advocate, and a fellow who won't pay his \$100, he can't be nominated for anything,"—and Jim went off mad.

At a little after 5 the newspaper men were readmitted. The organization had been perfected with George S. Bowen in the chair; J. F. Bonfield, Secretary; and B. J. Murphy, Assistant Secretary. Mr. William McNally was concluding a long speech on the rights of Government. The report of the Committee on Credentials was hastily accepted without reading, and nominations were called for.

SENATORS.

Mr. James Springer nominated the Hon. J.

and nominations were called for.

BENATORS.

Mr. James Springer nominated the Hon. J.
Charles Haines for Senator from the Second
District.

Somebody asked if that were the Justice, and
was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Cameron said he wanted any man who
made a nomination to be "warranteed" in
offering such names, and to be sure that such
nominces were in strict sympathy with the
financial and other views of the party, for he
wanted no corrections in the papers, as this was
the maiden effort, and must not be injured by
such proceedings.

such proceedings.

Mr. Bonfield indorsed the nominations and "warranteed" Haines, who was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Bonfield then put in nomination Mr. John F. Scanlan as Senator for the Fourth District, making a brief apology for his habit of changing his politics. The nomination was unanimous, and a committee appointed to bring in Scanlan, who was just the other side of the keyhole.

Mr. Scanlan was brought in, and said he was obliged, and held that the party ought to fight for greenbacks till they made a success of it. He concluded by saying it would not be the fault of himself or friends if the Fourth District did not have a Greenback representative in the next Legi slature.

A committee of two was then appointed to find Haines, and while they were gone Mr. James Felsh nominated Mathon D. Ogden for Senator from the Sixth District, and he was made unanimous.

Mr. John Gettleson put in nomination Mr. A. H. Brown for the Legislature from the First District. He said Brown was a member of the Labor League and other clubs whose support would be necessary to elect any one on the tickst. Unanimously nominated.

M. D. Flavin, presented by Mr. McNally as Representative from the Second District, was unanimously nominated.

J. B. Taylor, presented by Bonfield for Representative from the Third. District, was also made unanimous.

Mr. McNally presented the name of John McGilvry as nominee from the Fourth District. Unanimous.

Stephen C. Holland was presented by Mr. McNally as Representative from the Fifth District. A delegate denied that Holland resided in the district, and said it was the Sixth.

McNally changed the district to the Sixth, and the nomination was unanimous.

Mr. Colins presented the name of Elix F. Roberts as Representative from the Fifth District.

Mr. Cameron said he was not against the gentleman, but he doubted the propriety of nominating four old Republicans. For himself he would vote for the devil as a Greenbacker rather than for a man clothed in the robes of the angels of light, if he were a Democrat or a Republican, and he felt that care should be taken as to the former views of the candidates.

A delegate nominated John W. Heafield for the office. It was the first case of two presentations for the same district.

Mr. McNally repeated the speech he had made a few minutes before, and spoke well of the various schools of politics, as laid down by Hamilton and Jesferson.

Mr. Cameron again assumed the floor, and said he did not want to see the ghosts of his forefathers or make a 4th of July speech. The question was of election or defeat, and, if care were not taken, the nominations would be called sell-outs by both the opposition parties. This he wanted to a world, and demanded that men should be nominated who were known to the party. The conclusion was in favor of a postponement of the rest of the forgave his sins, and the party had no right to ask where a m

Mr. Murphy called upon the Chair to put down personalities, or men who used them. After considerable discussion as to time of ad-journment, the Committee finally fixed upon Tuesday at 4 p. m., after appointing the Chair-man and Secretary a Committee of two to ad-vise nominees of the action of the Convention.

ABOUT TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.
Yesterday seemed again like old times in the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms. A great many of the Boys in Blue had gotten back from Indian-apolis, and were full of enthusiasm. They say that the demonstration was not only grand, but a marvelous success. The Democracy is still importing its voters into Indiana. A day or two ago a conductor on the C. L. & C. R. R. was hailed by a prominent Indiana Democrat, and asked how much it would cost for him to bring in 65 voters, and whether he could engage the men until after election, and what they would charge per diem. The conductor happened to be a Republican, and he was indignant at so shameless a proposition.

James P. Root has gone to Springfield. The

National Headquarters are in charge of Secretary Spalding, a man of tender years, but thoroughly posted in politics.

George W. Scroggs, of Champaign, is announced to speak as follows: Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, Thursday evening, Sept. 28; Ludlow, Champaign County, 29th; Farmer City, Saturday evening, 30th. The Hon. A. L. Morrison will speak at Prospect Park, Thursday, Sept. 28, and at Braidwood, Will County, Oct. 5. The Hon. Jesse H. Moore will speak at Danville Tucsday next, and at Lynn Grove, Champaign County, Sept. 27.

Among those registered were W. W. Chapman, Pataluma, Sonoma County, Cal.; the Hon. E. V. Rutz, Belleville, Ill.; Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville; D. D. Parry, Monmouth; J. M. Turnbull, Warren County; W. McGinness, Olney; H. J. Cadwell, Decatur; J. W. Litchfield, Minn.; A. A. Terrill, Sterling; the Hon. Er C. Brearly, Washington, D. C.; Charles Blanchard, Ottawa, Ill.

The First District Congressional Committee met at the Grand Partie, Headquarters at 1 National Headquarters are in charge of Secre-

Blanchard, Ottawa, Ill.

The First District Congressional Committee met at the Grand Pacific Headquarters at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and made the hours for holding the primaries at Hyde Park from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. instead of 6 p. m. to 8 p. m., as heretofore announced. In the Fifth Ward the place for holding the primaries was changed from 198 Archer avenue to the southeast corner of Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue.

of Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue.

Demogratic headquartes.

Secretary J. J. Crowley wishes it distinctly understood that the Democratic party is by no means idle or asleep. Yesterday at the Palmer House there was but little transpiring of interest. The Committee of Arrangements for the mass-meeting met yesterday and resolved to fire 100 guns Tuesday, the day of the big blow-out, commencing at 6 p. m. There will also be 38 guns—one for each State in the Union—fired during the day. The Campaign Committee met at 4 o'clock. The Central Committee has issued a circular of instructions in regard to the naturalization of voters. The Democracy claim that detectives are wanted to keep Lake County Republicans from voting in Indiana on the 10th of October.

Among the visitors yesterday were L. W. James, Peoria; Leu Van Patten, St. Chafles; C. T. Ryland, San Jose, Cal.; F. E. Stitt, La Crosse, Wis. Charles Prince, Mt. Pleasant, In.; William A. Bray, John H. Eldred, David J. Wile, La Porte, Ind.; S. W. Bowen, St. Louis, Wis.; S. S. Bignall, St. Charles, Ill.; E. B. Stilles, Dixon, Ill.; M. D. Hathaway, Rochelle, Ill.; David Forsythe, Will County.

INDEPENDENT HEADQUARTERS.

The few men who hang out in the Tremont House parlors deny that Commissioner Burdick has left them by resignation. They claim that he only resigned the Chahmanship of the County Committee, and that it will not be accepted, and that he is still heart and soul with them, and that he has pledged his voice and money to the Greenback cause. The fact is, the coterie—self-styled the Greenback party—is fast falling to pieces, and one of these days there won't be enough left of it to even hint that such a party ever existed.

DemoGratic County Committee, held a meeting at the headquarters, No. 77 DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTES.

DEMOGRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Central Committee held a meeting at the headquarters, No. 77 Clark street, yesterday afternoon. Perry Smith presided. There was a quorum present.

The Chairman stated that the only object in calling the Committee together was to learn how the new mode of electing delegates worked, and to ascertain whether or not it should be continued or abandoned.

Mr. Lang, of the Fifteenth Ward, said he had been instructed to suggest a change—voting without regard to precincts: All the clubs to meet in one place, where there was more than one club, and the names of the members to be called from the roll-books. By the present plan the voting was so slow that many would not wait, and went off without casting a ballot. Gus Van Buren said the plan had worked successfully in his ward, and he was very much

the chair, and also spoke, followed by a named Goodkin. Judge C. M. Morse and off made brief speeches, after which the meet adjourned.

mane brief speeches, after which a hadden adjourned.

RIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club held a largely-attended meeting last evening at No. 25, Harrison street. Phil A. Hoyne occupied the chair, and M. F. Barrett acted as Secretary. Messrs. Kennedy, Mauly, Manning, Hodge, and Bell were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws and to report, etc., for the government of the Club. John Stephens, John Lussem, and J. F. Caulfield were appointed a committee to suggest a list of names for an execution committee. Over 50 new members were added to the Club. Messrs. Spofford. Mamer, Stephens, Caulfield, and Hoyne each made brief speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

made brief speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

POURTEENTH WARD.

One of the largest Republican demonstrations of the campaign occurred at No. 460 Milwaukee avenue last evening. The meeting was under the auspices of the German Club of the ward, and was so large that their hall, though the largest in that section of the city, was inadequate to contain the crowd. The ward club was present, numbering 200, bearing torches, and headed by a band of music. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the immense crowd, showing that the Germans had not deserted their standard or their party.

The principal speakers of the evening were the Hon. L. Brentano and William Vocke, who entertained the audience in German for an hour or more, illustrating and proving the fallacy of the claims of Democracy to reform. They were followed by ex-Ald, Campbell, who made some good points and stirred the audience to a considerable pitch.

the claims of Democracy to reform. They were followed by ex-Ald. Campbell, who made some good points and stirred the andience to a considerable pitch.

The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican party.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward Republicans met at their neadquarters, Benz Hall, corner of West Lake and Robey streets, last night, Mr. William Williams presiding. Previous to the speechmaking, Maj. Wilson, of the Ninth Ward, appealed to the Thirteenth Ward for uniforms for a colored company which he had organized in the Ninth. The business was referred to the Executive Committee of the club. "The Continentals" (Belcher's Glee Club) rendered a new campaign song hacceptable style, and the sentiment of it was "Vote for Hayes and Wheeler one and all."

Col. John H. Roberts of the Third Ward was the first speaker. He said it was nearly useless to talk to Democrats and Rebels, and therefore he talked to Republicans. He reviewed the history of the late Rebellion, its causes and effects, and denounced the treason of the men by whose devilish work the country had been plunged into debt and mouroing. Touching upon the question of finance, the speaker by logical and masterly words enchained the audience by his full exposition of the fallacy of the inflation or soft-money doctrine.

Another song was given by the Continentals, and the Hon. A. M. Jones, of Jo Daviess County, was called upon to speak. He did speak for over an hour, and throughout the course of his remarks was frequently and warmly applauded. He reviewed the history of the State of Illinois for the past 16 years, and showed that in that time not one Governor had ever been guilty of laying hands upon a cent that did not belong to him. The Democratic record was not clean, and the national record of the Democratic party was worse. By overwhelming statements, facts, and figures, the speaker conclusively proved the supremacy of Republican principles and not adopt those of that set of demons who were attempting to

John A. Logan.

DOLTON REPUBLICANS. DOLTON REPUBLICANS.

Thursday night there was an enthusiastic Republican gathering in the Town Hall of the Town of Dolton, it miles south of this city. A. H. Dolton, Esq., presided, and there were several hundred present. Col. J. H. Roberts had been invited to address the meeting, and for one hour and three-quarters he held the attention of the audience, while he dissected the Democratic party and its claim to the control of the country.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Chicago delegation to the Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis returned yesterday afternoon. While on the train a meeting was held and a Committee on Resolutions appointed. The following was subsequently presented and unanimously adopted:

ne cub, and the names of the members to constitute the color of the control of the color of the

rather than serving a generous constituency at Springfield. I return my friends many thanks for past favors and present assurances.

JOHN C. BARKER,

94 Washington street.

THE SOUTH. SAUCH POR THE GANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Attorney-General says that, if the Democratic whites of General says that, if the Democratic whites of the South insist on organizing in armed bands to intimidate the negro and deprive him of his rights, he sees no reason why the negroes should not arm for their own protection and meet force with force. The Northern Republicans have hitherto urged the negroes to peacefulness and submission. If the Bourbons continue in their violent course, a different policy may be adopted.

wiolent course, a different policy may be adopted.

The United States District Attorney of South Carolina, and the other persons who were to consult with Attorney-General Taft, did not arrive here until this morning. Judge Taft left last night for Ohio without seeing them. The deputation has consequently gone to Philadelphia to confer personally with the President. They desire to have troops stations in at least three of what are called the up-country counties, to prevent the intimidation of the negro vote. The President is soon expected here. His baggage has already arrived from Long Branch.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, was awarded a seat in this Congress by a strict Democratic vote. In the course of the debate the friendship of Goode to the Union was avouched. Goode is renominated. His Republican opponent is J. B. Segar, a venerable old-line Whig, who was loyal to the Union. Of his opponent, Goode, in a speech just delivered, said: "Can you cast your vote for the man who sat in Congress in 1861 and voted men and money to aid in preserving the Union?"

NORTH CAROLINA.

The campaign in North Carolina progresses

serving the Union?"

NORTH CAROLINA.

The campaign in North Carolina progresses with extraordinary vigor. Judge Settle and ex-Gov. Vance are still engaged in a joint discussion. At one of their recent meetings at Shelby, Sept. 15, Vance appealed to the Confederate sentiment of his hearers in the following terms: "Remember that all of our brave Southern heroes who dipped their hands is Union blood, all their leaders in the South are for Reform and Tilden."

TLLINOIS. VIENNA, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

VIENNA, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

VIENNA, Ill., Sept. 22.—Before we left Cairo this morning, every one we met told us that the meeting held last night was the best one of the campaign. At noon we reached Vienna by way of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. We do not wonder that it is in the hands of a Receiver, for it runs through one of the most desolate and uninviting sections of the State. We dare not tell how much we heard and how much we saw of the arms. The Hon. A. J. Cuyken. we saw of the ague. The Hon. A. J. Cuykendall met us at the depot, and we were entertained at the Perkins House. Our fare was Southern hot corn, bread, and sweet potatoes. The latter are worth only 50 cents a bushel. This low price is attributed to the corruptions of the Republican party and the fall of Belknap. The crops this year, which consist of wheat, corn, and tobacco, are good. The acorns are heavy, a fact which the weather wise say indicates a severe winter. Hogs are very scarce down here, and are worth \$5.50 per aundred.
Politically they are all right in this county,

and claim a Republican majority of be-tween 500 and 600. Neither party held county conventions, and consequently we find county conventions, and consequently we find they have three candidates for Sheriff and seven candidates for Circuit Clerk. The plan seems to work well. Mr. Cullom spoke in the Court-House this afternoon. It was well filled. From the close attention given to his speech, we con-clude that the impression made was very favor-able. One Democrat said: "I will vote for him, able. One Democrat said: "I will vote for him, for he knows where he is, and Steward is trying to ride two horses, and that don't suit me."

Uncle Ben Wiley, candidate for Congress for this district, was also expected to speak, but has fallen a victim to the fashionable complaint ague, and was only able to say a word.

We can see no reason in the world why the Republicans in Southern Illinois are not in good shape, and have everything to enourage them. The majority of the liberals have come back to the Republican party. The Greenback element crops out only in spots, and not very big ones even them. The Democrats down here do not seem to think that Steward is running for

seem to think that Stoward is running for Governor for, at one of the meetings, three cheers were proposed for Gov. Jewell, the Democratic endidate for Governor of Illinois. He must be a rare Jewell.

In Alexander County the Democrats at the opening of the campaign made a great display and hurrah, raised a splendid pole, and blew lots of wind through brass horns, but the enthusiasm is dying out. On the other hand the Republicans are gaining strength every day, and will continue to do so as long as such renegade Republicans as Dave Linegar continue making speeches.

Springfull, Ill., Sept. 22.—The colored dizone of the vicinity have been celebrating today the anniversary of proclaiming emancipation. The demonstration has been an immense one, including a parade this morning, a dinner, speeches by the Hon. M. H. Chambers, of Cass County, and others during the day. Tonight, after a grand torchiligh procession by the colored Hayes and Wheeler Cluts, there is speaking at the wirwam by the Hon. George A. Sanders and others.

OALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Tenth Senatorial District of Illinois, held at Warron yesterday, the Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, was neumanted for Senator by acchanged the wind of the state Legislature clean was a member of the with honor to his constituency and an automorpromising Republican. I have of a believed in the state of the s

city attempted a grand rally to-night, but the affair is a very tame one. They had for speakers two Rebels from Missouri. One of them. Hatch, of Hannibal, was a Colonel in the Rebel army, and he was naturally very much burdened with the national debt.

Hatch, of Hannibal, was a Colonel in the Rebel army, and he was naturally very much burdened with the national debt.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA. Ill., Sept. 22.—The announcement that Gen. P. C. Hayes, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, was to speak this evening attracted the largest political gathering of either party the present campaign. A company of Minute-Men which had been partially organized during the week paraded the streets. The wigwam was filled at an early hour, and a large number of visitors who failed to gain admittance filled the doorway and the sidewalk adjoining. Mr. Hayes began his speech by contrasting the Democratic and Republican parties in their principles and practices. The former he declared to have been less honest during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren than the latter during the eight years of Grant. He showed that, in the matter of defalcations and stealing, the percentage was then greater than it has been since the Republican party has been in power. He then took up the reformer Tilden, and dilated at some length on his disloyalty and his sympathy with the Southerners, and conclusively demonstrated that, if elected President his Administration would be essentially in the interest of that section, and that the officer would be filled by either Southern Rebal or Northern Copperheads. He closed by reading Gen. Willich's dispatch to the Indianapolis Soldiers' Convention: "Down with the traitors: up with the stars," which he said should be the motto of the eampaign.

Judge Hopkins, of Morris, followed Gen. Hayes, with one of his characteristically-pointed speeches. The meeting will have a tendency to awaken the Republicans of this Democratic city to a greater activity, and will incline a good many Democrats who despise Campbell on account of his weakness as a Congressman, to vote for his more able and more active competitor.

M' Lean County.

Special Despotch to The Tribuna.

BLOMINETON, Ill., Sept. 22.—A rousing Republican mass-meeting was held at Phæmir of the county l

Lower Phenix Hall has been rented for Democratic headquarters.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WHEATON, Du Page Co., Ill., Sept. 22.—The Republicans of Du Page County are to have a grand mass-meeting at Lombard to-morrow (Saturday) commencing at 1 p. m. The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, the Hon. William Bross, and others will address the meeting. At Wheaton, in the evening, Mr. Bross will address the Republican Club of Wheaton.

Significant Club of Wheaton.

KIRKWOOD, Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Greenback meeting, which had been extensively advertised to come off here this evening, was but slimly attended. Only four persons who are in favor of Peter Cooper for President put in an appearance.

The Hon Lames H. Martin addressed a laws.

attended. Only four persons who are in favor of Peter Cooper for President put in an appearance.

The Hon. James H. Martin addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting here this evening.

Col. B. F. Marsh, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, will address our citizens next Thursday evening. One of the features of the evening will be a grand torchlight procession, at which all the Hayes and Wheeler Clubs in Warren and Henderson Counties are expected to participate.

A very large Hayes and Wheeler marching company has been organized in this place.

MORRIS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 22.—Last night a rousing meeting of Republicans was held at the Court-House. The house was crowded to its utmost. The speakers, the Hon. Charles Blanchard, of Ottawa, and James Goodspeed, of Joliet, were met at the train by a band of music and torchlight procession and escorted to the Court-House. The addresses of both men were concise, logical, and brilliant efforts, frequently interrupted by applause. Grundy will roll up its usual majority for the Republican ticket.

WENONA Ill., Sept. 22.—The Republicans of Wenona and vicinity held their first grand rally at McCall's Hall last night. The people turned out in large numbers, and were entertained ever three hours by the telling speeches by Col. George H. Harlow and the Hon. George A. Sanders. The celebrated Barrett Glee Club, of Wenona, assisted by string and brass bands, furnished the music. The first rally was a grand success, and the Republicans in this vicinity are thoroughly aroused, and fully realize the danger to the best interests of the country should the Southern Democrata again gain control of the Government. Mr. Sanders paid aglowing tribute to Gen. Grant, and was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause. This county is good for a heavy Republican majority.

DALTON CITY. majority.

Special Dispatch to TY.

Bocial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 22.—Gov. Taylor, Independent Greenback candidate for Congress from this district, opened his campaign at a mass-meeting to-day at Dalton City. Elder Tyler, candidate for the Legislature, also speaks there. LockFork, Ill., Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 22.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic political indoor meetings ever held in Lockport occurred there last eventing, at Lull & Lynd's Hall, and was addressed by the Hon. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago; Col. Henry Logan and James P. Murphy, of this city; and the Hon. Amos Savage, of Homer.

Oak Park.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 22.—A most enthusiastic assembly of German citizens last night listened to Mr. Gallus Thomann's German-Republican speech, which is pronounced by every one present to have been an effort of unusual force and brilliancy. Mr. Herrick also addressed the meeting in English. Good work was done.

BOB INGERSOLL.

BOB INGERSOLL.

A ROUSING RECEPTION AT PROBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Promia, Ill., Sept. 22.—Peoria turned out en masse to-night to extend to her gifted Ingersoll a cordial, hearty welcome home. The Centennial headquarters of the Hayes and Wheeler Club were filled at an early hour with not less than 4,000 enthusiastic people, while thousands were unable to admission and stood in the streets adjacent to the building vainly endeavoring to catch the speaker's words.

At 8 o'clock Col. Ingersoll and a large number of leading citizens entered the building, and, passing down the main aisle, mounted the platform. At soon as the crowd caught a glimpse of Beb's well-known form, such a shout went up from that building as made the rafters ring. When cheering had subsided, the Hon. Washington Cockle stepped forward, and in brief but cloquent language welcomed Ingersoll home. The Colonel's appearance in front was another signal for deafening applause, and it was at least five minutes before he could proceed. He thanked his friends, he said, again and again, for this magnificent ovation. Nowhere on his route had he received an ovation that pleased him more. It went to his heart, and words were but poor things with which to express his gratitude. He said that all that was mean and vile, all that was low and leathsome, all that was dirty and despicable, was embraced in the Democratic party. All that was proud and good, all that was noble and true, all that was pure and patriotic, was embraced in the Republican party. He reviewed the records of both parties in his own inimitable and original style, drawing from the wat multitude deafening applause or roaring laughter as his hits and sallies of wit were made. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. His concluding remarks were most eloquent, and he closed amid tremendous applause.

He held an impromptu reception on the stage immediately after his speech, and hundreds paid their respect to him.

MICHIGAN.

A DEMOCRATIC PIZZLE AT GRAND RAPICAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribana.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 32.—The Democrats have had here to-day what they are pleased to call a grand mass-meeting, which they heralded with statements that it would call thousands to our city, Austin Blair, George V. N. Lathrop. Charles S. May, Fidus Livermore, Martin Morris, and Constantine Bevile were advertised as speakers. None were here except Morris and Lothrop. Morris talked in the afternoon outdoors to about 200 persons, and so weak and pointless was his speech that one of the Democratic secretaries of the meeting naively inquired whether he was making a Democratic or a Republican speech. In the evening, after weeks of brag and proparation, the Tilden and Hendricks corps made a grand demonstration,—a torchlight procession in which between 450 and 500 torchlights appeared. Then 700 or 800 persons, enough to half-fill the house, gathered in Powers' Opera-House to hear Lathrop. He made a genuina pettifogging speech, asserting that the entire Administration and Republican party is corrupt because of Belknap, and the Dunocratic party a (Continued on the Sixth Page.)

THE COU

S. Corning Judd St une" for \$50,0 leged L

Foreclosure Suit Ent Walker Estate Mortge

Yesterday's Proc Supreme Court

CHICA HRAVY LIB 8. Corning Judd, who ned by the review of his War, which was publish une, began a suit in tres this paper, placing his de

A bill was filed Thursday service, by Maria T. Lightfaband, Daniel M. Lightfoot, on the corner of Indiana shortly thereafter went to defendant began abusing cruelly that she attempted only made him more abusing moved to Chicago, where t moved to Chicago, where it together until last Wedne compelled to leave him and Anna M. Stewart filed a band, George A. Stewart, as account of his desertion.

Josephine A. Halvorson from her husband, Charles, leged cruel treatment.

leged cruel treatment.

In the bankruptcy case of junction was granted last Maverly from prosecuting and Maguire in the Circuit ty. Yesterday an order Blodgett dissolving this inj the suit to be prosecuted. Judges Jameson, Garv, will hear motions after case now on trial before will take up motions and Judge Williams will also motions and divorces.

Judge Blodgett will be in UNITED STATES George Wadsworth beg against John W. Streater.

Henry Du Pont et al. against Edmund D. Tayli damages.

Charles D. Harvey, Assig began an action in tresps ITEN

egan an action in trespitz, laying damages at \$5 R. E. Jenkins, Assignee Mary P. M. Palmer et uit to recover \$25,000 of lilage of Hyde Park.
Marshall S. Kingsland et \$1,500. Stephen W. Brown su

\$2,500.

James M. Goodwin brou against Ira Foote.
The Dime Savings Bank o began an action for \$4,00 Chapman and John N. Trus Samuel B. Walker, Assignan & Co., sued the Thi Chicago for \$8,000.

William C. Tebbets bega against the City of Chicago son of a lot of land on Mo front by 90 feet deep. sion of a lot of land on Mo
front by 90 feet deep.
The Connectieus, Mutual I
pany filed a bill against Re
Hill, Martha A. and Samu
Chetlain, administrator of
O. Walker, Charles Fargo,
defendants, to foreclose a n
made by the late Martin
C the south 3c of Lot 4,
Lot 7, and all of
property being Block
section addition to Chicag
was given July 18, 1888, and
until May 9, 1874, when a new
by Walker & Hill for the sa
10 and a strip of land 90 fee

by 171 feet deep, in the same Lot 7, in the subdivision of 4. Block 3, in the same addition, being a lot on Michigan avenue by The mortange also includ fronting on Michigan aver from from from to rear, off the so of Block 8, in the Assessor' W. fractional % of Sec. 22, 4 of Lot 8, Block 35, in the Chicago.

SUPRRIOR COURT William James, guardia of the Macfarlane estat be against the Chicago Caledo Norman C. Perkins count E. A. McNair and ——85,00%.

John J. Chase brought with Chicago Wrought Nail Ole B. Jacobs sued Wafor 31,000.

J. K. and Archibald Fig. C. Sampson and W. L. E. William White & Co. bramount against Charles E. CIRCUT CO.

May L. Sheldon begas against Potter Palmer to and contents, some picture boffer, one 24-cell battery a teries, worth \$1,000.

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guilty, and given one year
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THE CALL M
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JUDGE GARY-64 to SO,
Sive. No. 68, Danforth vs.
JUDGE JAMESON-96 to O
JUDGE JAMESON-96 sive. No. 68, Danforth w JUDGE JAMESON—66 to sive. No case on trial. JUDGE MOORE—39, 40, 6 Gould, on trial. JUDGE BOOTH—196 to 134. No case on trial. JUDGE MOALLISTER—11 case on trial. JUDGE FARWELL—Gen

JUDGE FARWELL—General Supermion Course Courses it. vs. G. W. Robson and A Durand Bros. & Co. vs. Les A. H. Burley, Receiver of tional Bank vs. Nils E. Pellaines vs. Daniel Cameron, tier vs. Edward Thomas, St. Judge Garry John M. Blakely, 23, 291, 25. —Peter A. McKay, S194, 39. —John B. Converse; verdict for pland \$4,000 damages, and merendant.—C. W. Lasher Boynton, \$454,82.

JUDGE JAMESON—Samuel ford S. Allen, \$4,509,77.—T. Wright, \$11,552, 40.—S. Marray, \$5,508, 13.
CHROUT COURSE CONTROL OF THE ST. Grand Odell vs. W. Buren, \$77.

Judges Boothin—E. H. Hag Swiney; verdict, \$109,57.

OTTAWA, III., Sept. 28.—met, pursuant to adjourns present. The following bu MOTIONS D

37. (R. D.)—Knickerboom, Gould et al.; rehearing 47. Fox vs. The People order.

47. Fox vs. The People order.

48. The Cakwood Cem
Same; same; same; pet
49. Butler vs. Same; pet
50. Walter et al. vs. Sam
52. Simons vs. Same; sas
53. Parker vs. Same; sas
55. Jackson vs. Same; sas
56. Maher et al. vs. Sam
ion will be modified.
125. (C. D.)—Brooks, J
cortucari awarded, and if
foot of the dockot.
731. Evans vs. Gates; pr
732. Same vs. Gates; pr

a doorway and the sidewalk res began his speech by conratic and Republican parties see and practices. The clared to have been ring the administration. Buren than the latter durof Grant. He showed that, falcations and stealing, the n greater than it has been a party has been in power. the reformer Tilden, and the on his disloyalty and has southerners, and conclution, and that the officer y either Southern Rebeit, perheads. He closed by h's dispatch to the Indianvention: "Down with the the stars," which he said of the eampaign.

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EAN COUNTY,
pack to The Tribune.
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meetings are in progress.
Hall has been rented for
arters.

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AGE COUNTY.

Side to The Tribune.

Age Co., Ille, Sept. 23.—The

Page County are to have a

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the Hon. William Bross, and
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Bross will address the Re
Theaton.

nakwood.

patch to The Tribune.

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MORRIS.

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Gen. Grant, and was fre-

patch to The Tribune. pt. 22.—Gov. Taylor, Inde-candidate for Congress from Dalton City. Elder Tyler, egislature, also speaks there. CKFORF, ILL. ondence of The Tribuns.

22.—One of the largest and political indoor meetin Lockport occurred in Lockport occurred fig, at Lull & Lynd's largest by the Hon. A. cago; Col. Henry Logan and of this city; and the Hou. omer.

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Patch to The Tribune.

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HIGAN.

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Tweeks of brag and prepand Hendricks corps made 1,—a torchlight procession 50 and 500 torchlights or 800 nersons enough to

THE COURTS. S. Corning Judd Sues "The Tribune" for \$50,000 for Alleged Libel.

Foreclosure Suit Entered Against the Walker Estate on a \$65,000 Mortgage.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Supreme Court at Ottawa. CHICAGO.

HRAVY LIBEL SUIT.

BEAVY LIBEL SUIT.

B. Corning Judd, who deems himself damnifed by the review of his political life during the War, which was published lately in The Tripura, began a suit in trespass yesterday against this paper, placing his damage, at \$50,000.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed Thursday, but suppressed for service, by Maria T. Lightfoot against her husband, Daniel M. Lightfoot, who is now a grocer on the corner of Indians avenue and Twanty-second street. They were married in 1888, and shortly thereafter went to Missouri, where the defendant began abusing Mrs. Lightfoot so cruelly that she attempted to kill herself. This only made him more abusive. Last spring they moved to Chicago, where they have since lived together until last Wednesday, when she was

moved to Chicago, where they have since lived together until last Wednesday, when she was compelled to leave him and apply for a divorce. Anna M. Stewart filed a bill against her husband, George A. Stewart, asking for a divorce on account of his desertion.

Josephine A. Halvorson also wants a divorce from her husband, Charles, on account of his alleged cruel treatment.

ITEMS.

In the bankruptcy case of R. M. Hooley an injunction was granted last November restraining Haverly from prosecuting a suit against Hooley and Maguire in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Yesterday an order was made by Judge Blodgett dissolving this injunction and allowing the suit to be prosecuted.

Judges Jameson, Garv, Booth, and Farwell will hear motions after the conclusion of the case now on trial before him. Judge Moore will take up motions and divorce cases, and Judge Williams will also occupy himself with motions and divorces.

Judge Blodgett will be in court Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George Wadsworth began a suit for \$3,000

Judge Biologett will be in court montay.
UNITED STATES COURTS.
George Wadsworth began a suit for \$3,000
against John W. Streator.
Henry Du Pont et al. commenced a suit
against Edmund D. Taylor, claiming \$20,000

damages.
Charles D. Harvey, Assignee of R. Berkowitz, began an action in trespass against S. Berkowitz, laying damages at \$5,000.
R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of John H. Rogers, commenced a suit for \$5,000 against William B. Hayes.

Mary P. M. Palmer et al., trustees, brought suit to recover \$25,000 damages against the Village of Hyde Park.

Marshall S. Kingsland sued Matthew Kolb for

Stephen W. Brown sued James T. Hair for \$2,000.

James M. Goodwin brought suit for \$2,000 against Ira Foote.

The Dime Savings Bank of Thompson, Conn., began an action for \$4,000 against Jerome M. Chapman and John N. Trumbull.

Samuel B. Walker, Assignee of Ames, Sherman & Co., sued the Third National Bank of Chicago for \$8,000.

William C. Tebbets began a suit in ejectment against the City of Chicago to recover possession of a lot of land on Monroe street, 80 feet front by 80 feet deep.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against Robert and Sarah A. Hill, Martha A. and Sanuel O. Walker, A. L. Cheltain, administrator of the estate of Martin O. Walker, Charles Fargo, and about 325 other defendants, to foreclose a mortgage for \$65,000 made by the late Martin O. Walker on Lot 3, the south \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of Lot \$4\$, the south \$ from mortgage also included a strip of land fronting on Michigan avenue, 120 feet wide, from from to rear, off the south end of the E. M. of Block 8, in the Assessor's division of the N. W. fractional M. of Sec. 22, 39, 14. Also the S. M. of Lot 8, Block 35, in the Original Town of Chicago.

Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIRF.

William Janes, guardian of the minor heirs of the Macfarlane estate, began a suit for \$1,500 against the Chicago Caledonian Club.

Norman C. Perkins commenced a suit against E. A. McNair and — Jordan to recover \$5,000.

John J. Chase brought suit for \$3,000 against the Chicago Wrought Nail Company.

Ole B. Jacobs sued Warren, Keeney & Co. for \$1,000.

J. K. and Archibald Fisher sued W. H. and J. C. Sampson and W. L. Pierce for \$1,000.

William White & Co. brought suit for a like amount against Charles E. Cook.

CIRCUIT COURT.

May L. Sheldon began a sult in replevin against Potter Palmer to recover three trunks and contents, some pictures, a gas stove and boller, one 24-cell battery and two smaller batteries, worth \$1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

teries, worth \$1,000.

CRIMMAL COURT.

John Mahoney and Michael Barry pleaded guilty to larceny, and took 20 days each in the County Jail.

William Parker pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

W. H. Jordan pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Minnie Snith was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Guillaume Tatinue the will was proven and letters were granted to Marie Tatinue, under bond for \$6,000.

In the estate of Jacob Becker a grant of alministration was made to Jacob H. Becker, Jr., under bond for \$18,000.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—64 to 80, 83, 84, and 86, inclusive. No. 63, Danforth vs. Aguew, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—96 to 108, 110 to 116, inclusive. No. 680 to 108, 110 to 116, inclusive. sive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—89, 40, 41. No. 38, Culver vs. Gould, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—126 to 155, inclusive, except 134. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOALLISTER—100 to 120, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—100 to 120, inclusive. No case on trial:

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—M. McNeil et al. vs. G. W. Robson and A. H. Sandy, \$52.92.—Durand Bros. & Co. vs. Leander A. Hall, \$504.—A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank vs. Nils E. Peterson, \$37.41.—J. C. C. Islaises vs. Daniel Cameron, \$355.80.—C. G. Glatier vs. Edward Thomas, \$842.27.

JUDGE GARY—John M. Arwedson vs. David Blakely, \$3,521.25.—Peter H. Willard et al. vs. E. McKay, \$124.39.—John B. Sweatt vs. Lucins B. Converse; verdict for plaintiff for \$4,000 debt ind \$4,000 demages, and motion for new trial by inferndant.—C. W. Lasher et al. vs. Erwin G. Boynton, \$454.82.

**JUDGE JAMESON—Samuel E. Bliss et al. vs. Sanford S. Allen, \$4,509.77.—T. A. Shaw vs. Elson T. Wright, \$11,552.49.—Same vs. Leverett W. Murray, \$5,598.18.

CIRCUIT COURT—SIGNED HIBERIAN Banking Association vs. James R. West, \$1,409.11.—Le Grand Odell vs. W. B. Cooper and W. W. Green, \$77.

Judge Booth—E. H. Hunt vs. D. W. and E. E. Swine; verdict, \$194.97.

OTTAWA, Ili., Sept. 22.—The Supreme Court met, pursuant to adjournment, with a full bench present. The following business was transacted:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

37. (R. D.)—Knickerbocker Insurance Company m. Gould et al.; rehearing denied.

47. Fox vs. The Poople ex rel Rumsey; same order.

48 The Oakwood Cemetery Association vs. Same; same.

49. Butler vs. Same; petition denied.

50. Walter et al. vs. Same; network of the following vs. Same; same.

53. Parker vs. Same; same.

54. Jackson vs. Same; same.

55. Maher et al. vs. Same; same, but the opin to the world of the following vs. Same; same.

122. (C. D.) — Brooks, Jr., vs. Kearns; writ of the docket.

731. Evans vs. Gates; precedendo ordered.

732. Same vs. Same; same order.

736. Same vs. We will announce to the members of the bar that we shall not call the full dock-

et, at this term, of the cases that were called at the last term. There are some 120 that have not been decided. We find that we shall not be able to decide all the cases on this docket, and shall take only a curtion. We have concluded to take for decision 210 cases under our agenda numbers. There will be more cases taken than number 210 on the docket, but that will be the number we taken for decision, and the number of our agenda docket. Among the rehearing cases there are sweer six cases that depend upon the same questions, and they will be taken as one. There are likewise some cases that have been taken and are to abide the fate of some other cases. We now count them as one, and place them on our agenda docket us one number. We have already called the People's Docket, and the Civil Docket up to No. 81. Our agenda number now of cases taken for decision is 28. We shall probably take a larger pro rate number for decision on the further call of the docket. This renders it impossible to say now how many cases, as they are numbered on the docket, will be called; but we shall proceed with the call of the docket until we reach 210 of our agenda number, and take that number of cases. The Rehearing Docket will all be called through. We expect to take all the cases wherein we grant a rehearing. The Rehearing Docket will be called on the last day of the term, and the causes on that docket taken by the Court."

NEW MOTIONS.

and the causes on that docket taken by the Court."

332. Wells et al. vs. Lefly; cross-motion for leave to Circuit Judge to amend the bill of exceptions by affixing his seal.

C. B. Lawrence presented the application of W. H. Smith for admission to practice on foreign license; also, a motion for leave to file replies by the 10th of October.

157. Davidson et al. vs. Lighter; motion to dismiss the case.

158. Wadhams et al. vs. Flaglor; same motion.

888. Livermore vs. Whiting; appeal dismissed on short record, with 5 per cent damages.

399. Emmick vs. McLean; same motion and same order, with 19 per cent damages.

20. (R. D.)—Gerald vs. Gateau; motion to strike from the files the affidavits of G. E. Jenne and Gribler, John B. Gribler, Emil Hensel, Gormally, and Henry, and McFarland, and Price, and A. Kinsley & Co., and John B. Gerard.

S1. Galt et al. vs. Same; to abide the decision in No. 86, and that to abide the decision in No. 86, and that to abide the decision in No. 86.

in No. 86, and that to abide the decision in No. 85.

82. Jackson vs. Same; same.

83. Halsey et al. vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey; argued by Rountree and taken.

84. Tabor vs. Same; taken on call.

85. Pike vs. The People ex rel. Miller; argued by Rountree and taken.

86. Forsythe vs. Same; taken with No. 85.

87. Harding, executor, etc., vs. Town of Hale; argued by Harding, and taken.

88. Barber vs. Chander, Receiver; taken.

89. Rowell vs. Same; same.

90. Walker vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey, is being argued by Roby.

Pending the argument of this case, the Court

Pending the argument of this case, the Court took a recess to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Court met at 2 o'clock and the call of the docket was continued:

92. Same.
93. Same.
94. Argued by Roby, and taken.
95. To abide 94, and taken with that number.
96, 97, 98, 99, and 100. Same.
The Court adjourned to 9 e'clock to-merrow

MECHANICS' LIENS.

A RIGHTROUS DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 22.—At the Davenport session of the Iowa Supreme Court last April a case was submitted which involved a question case was subnitted which involved a question as to the priority of mechanics' liens upon rail-roads over mortgages to secure bonds, where the latter are placed on the property before the construction of the road. The Court has just decided that the mechanics' liens must take priority over all other claims of whatever kind. Four railroad companies were directly interested in the suit to the amount of not less than \$1,000,000.

War and now profess to honor Lincoln's hirelings?
Why does not the Democratic party get up a big mass-meeting of veteran volunteers?
Why is it that Democratic papers designate army-reunions as Radical gatherings?
Why do the Democratic papers say that army-reunions are attended only by home-guards or stay-at-homes?
Why do not the distinguished Union Generals of the late War attend Democratic gatherings?
What is the political difference between the Confederate army that was, and the Democratic party that is?

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Will you kindly grant publicity to a few lines on the above subject in your columns. Since the great fire we have seen a number of articles in the newspapers of this city on the smoke question, and it is universally agreed that smoke is a great nuisance, and that some of it at least can be consumed instead of being allowed to discolor our magnificent buildings.

Lately the Mayor has concluded that signs should not hang over our heads on the public streets, and has had them drawn in to an appointed distance from buildings to which they belong, and has also ordered that they shall only occupy a certain few feet of the sidewalk. To this citizens are compelled to submit.

But the greatest nuisance of all has been overlooked by the authorities, although not by the traveling public. It is nothing short of an outrage that commission merchants on South Water street are allowed to make a market of the sidewalks of that street, by blocking them up with dead cattle, fruit, and other merchandise, and in some places only leaving just space enough for one to pass between (often dirty) packages. They certainly cannot offer any excuse, for in most cases the stores are comparatively empty, and, unless they would have us believe they are selling cheap through having surplus stock, I cannot imagine why it is done.

If Mayor Heath walked through that street

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—An old Centennial whinsy was developed this morning.

Mayor Stokley received a letter containing a request from the professional thieves of the city

quest from the professional thieves of the city to have a day set apart when they could visit the Exposition without fear of being captured and imprisoned for 90 days. The letter promised that, were the request granted, the applicants would, on the day specified, act in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner.

At 6 o'clock this morning, the work of tearing down "shanty town," a large collection of frame buildings outside of the Centennial inclosure, was begun, in accordance with the orders of the Court. One hundred men did the work of destruction, guarded by 100 policemen, and under the personal oversight of the Mayor and Chief of Police. The destruction was soon complete.

and Chief of Police. The destruction was soon complete.

The weather to-day is cloudy and threatening, with occasional rain, but the attendance at the Exposition is neverthless very large. It will not approach the 130,000 of yesterday, but present appearances indicate that the cash admissions will reach fully 90,000.

Yesterday's paying admissions at the Exposition reached 118,488,—the largest since the opening-day.

MARINE.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Sonth Haven, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joseph, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop New Era, Muskegon, towing; prop Pbiladelphia, Buffalo, sundries; United States stmr, Andy Johnson, Milwankee, big guns; schr Little Bell, White Lake, lumber; schr Liberty, Manistee, lo, sundries; United States stmr, Andy Johnson, Milwankee, big guns; schr Little Bell, White Lake, Iumber; schr Liberty, Manistee, lumber; schr H. Bissell, Bay City, lumber; schr M. Ludwig, Ladwig Pier, Isimber; schr Elm City, Muskegon, lumber; schr Arendel, Ahnapee, lumber; schr S. Bates, Pentwater, lumber; schr Montgomery, Bay City, bulk salt; schr City of Woodtock, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr Havana, Oswego, coal; schr Beloit, Pentwater, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; schr Fisher, Grand Haven, wood; schr G. Barber, Muskegon, lumber; schr Minnie Slauson, Traverse City, lumber; schr Selkirk, Buffalo, coal; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Fleetwing, Pairport, bark; schr Tuscols, Lincoln, lumber; schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, railroad ties; schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay, wood; schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary Copley, Oswego, coal; schr E. Scovill, Muskegon, wood; schr Bonetat, Lake Shore, gravel; schr Seventh Ohio, White Lake, lumber; schr Menominee, telegraph poles; schr American Union, Menominee, lumber; schr Tricolor, Holland, lumber: schr Belle Brown, Frankfort, lumber; schr Granger, White Lake, wood; schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, Tumber; schr Granger, White Lake, More, schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Granger, white Lake, More, schr Feshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Granger, white Lake, More, schr Feshtigo, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Granger, white Lake, More, schr Feshtigo, Lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, Lumber; schr Granger, lumber; schr Sardinia, Muskegon, lumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, Feshtigo, Iumber; schr Active, Peshtigo, Feshtigo, Humber; schr Active, Feshtigo, Humber; schr why do the Democratic papers abuse Longstreet and Moseby?
Why did the Democrats put ex-Confederates into office?
Why did the Democratic party uphold Boss Tweed?
Why is that the Democratic party have no humorists like Nasby and Nast?
Why is the humorous literature of the Republican party so popular?
Why are famous Democratic towns noted for whisky and litemperance?
Why are famous Democratic towns noted for whisky and intemperance?
Why are the majority of Democrats in dress and appearance so easily distinguished from other men?
Why did the Democratic party oppose the War and now profess to honor Lincoln's hire-lings?
Why does not the Democratic party get up a big mass-meeting of veteran volunteers?
Why do the Democratic papers say that army-reunions are attenued only by home-guards or stay-at-homes?
Why do not the distinguished Union Generals of the late War attend Democratic gatherings?
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CHICAGO NUISANCES.

To the Belior of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Will you kindly grant publicity to a few lines on the above subject in for corn to Buffalo were quoted at 2@2½c, and for corn to Buffalo were quoted at 2@2½c, and for eorn to Kingston at 5½c. Charters for Buffalo were the barges Huribut and Shawnee, corn on private terms, and the prop Newburg for part cargo of wheat through. For Erie, the Philadelphia and Japan, corn; for Kingston, schra Arabia and Fitzhugh, corn at 5½c; for Prescott, schr Monterey, wheat at 6½c; for Collingwood, schr M. C. Cameron, barley on private terms. Capacity estimated at 32,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, and 23,000 bu barley. The schr Hising Star was engaged for railroad iron to Cleveland at \$1.00. MILWAUKER, September 21.—But little if any improvement to note in the chartering business today. Wheat rates are steady at at 3c to Buffalo and 6c to Kingston. Charters—Schr F. C. Layton, 24,000 bu wheat to Port Colborne at 3c.

Dernorr, September 20.—Grain freights were firm and a trifle higher, with strong demand. Wheat to Oswego, 4½c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland 1½c, free of elevation. Whitaker & Co. report the schooner B. P. Dorr, wheat to Oswego, at

port the schooler B.

44.C.
BUFFALO, September 20.—Vessel-owners are rejoicing over an advance in lumber freights. Coal
freights are firmer. Capt. G. W. Bone reports the
schrs D. E. Bailey and San Diego, coal to Chicago
at 40c per ton; and schr F. A. Georger, lumber,
Spanish River to Tonawands at \$3.00 per m on the
rail.

packages. They certainly cannot offer any excuse, for in most cases the stores are comparatively empty, and, unless they would have us believe they are selling cheap through having surplus stock, I cannot imagine why it is done.

If Mayor Heath walked through that street some week day, and tore his clothes against a nail in some box on the sidewalk, I think he would agree with me that taxpayers ought to be allowed a little more room on the SIDEWALKS.

MASSACHUSETTS LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The Tythons.

Bosrox, Mass., Sept. 16.—The report the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has he much important information. The report of heart more room on the learn, from the commissioner of massachusets has he much important information that the institution of life in labor and as represented by the better class of amponies, is stronger and safer than ever before. The recent depression in trade has had the effect of stimulating economy, and arousing managers to a sense of their responsibility, and, while the actual new business of companies may have diministry business of companies may have diministry in the vicinitations and the companies. The total assets of all the companies of the companies, in which lies the strength of the companies, in which lies the strength of the companies, in the companies of the c

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Hunon, Mich., Sept. 22—11 p. m.—Down.

—Props Idahe, City of New York, India, Barnum, with Thomas W. Ferry, John Burt.

Ur—Props Porter, Chamberlain, Colorado, Vanderbilt, Lake Ontario, Dean Richmond, Passaic, Superior and consort, Cormorant and consort; schrs F. J. King, Mary Hattie, Scotia, Fred A. Morse, Maria Martin, City of Tawas; Helvetia, Champion, Brooklyn.

WIND—Southeast; gentle; weather cloudy.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 22. -ARRIVED-Prop China, Lacon, 3,500 bu rye; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn; 278 bu rye; Georgia, Seneca, 6,300 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 1,407 bu wheat, 1,250 be meal; Montauk, Lockport, 300 bris flour, 75 bu cats. Oats. CLEARED—Prop Whale, Seneca, 5,500 ft lumber,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hene and There,—The missing engineer of the stmr Missouri, Mr. Thomas Hughes, is at his home in Buffalo, all right.... The stmr D. P. Spear was destroved by fire at Tolede Sunday night.... The tug Wadsworth sank in the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Allansburg. Tuesday night, and obstructed navigation until noon of the following day, when she was raised.... The schr George Thurston is ashore at Point Edwards, party filled with water. A steam-pump was taken on board a day or two ago. She will be pumped out, and it is probable she will be released, as a good channel has been dredged around her.... She schr E. P. Boyce, bound from Escanaba to Cleveland with a load of telegraph poles, went ashore Monday morning on Canadian Point an Bable, Lake Huron, and now lies in four feet of water, leaking badly. The tug J. H. Martin left there yesterday morning to render sassistance. The schooner is owned by E. P. Boyce, of Becanaba, and is partly insured.... The Buffalo Express says: "Stmr Corinthian ran on to the rocks at Garton, Ont... Monday morning, and at last accounts was still lying there, very much battered. She had a fair cargo of freight and 70 passengers. The passengers got ashore without loss of life. The stmr Norseman went from Port Hope and took the passengers to Coburg and Port Hope, whence they were forwarded by Grand Trunk Railway to their destination. Tags were dispatched from Kingston to pull the Corinthian of!"....Says the Detroit Free Press: "It is reported that five large vessels arrived at the Canada Southers Railroad dock at Maiden with cargoes of deals, to go thence by rail to New York, and that there is not a car there to load the freight and none expected till the last of this week or first of next. One of the vessels, the Elvina, made arrangements with the owners of her cargo to go to Buffalo, and left yesterday for that port. She will probably arrive there, get unloaded, and be back by the time some of the others commence unloading. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THE TOPSIDES.—As the time approaches when vessel men may with reason expect an improvement in freight rates, it behoves them to examine into the condition of their vessels, to see whether they are in a fit state to enter into active service. they are in a fit state to enter into active service. On the opening of navigation this season many owners who were pushed to the wall, and others who were not embarrassed, but who were unwilling to make any outlay on anreminerative property, sent their vessels out without the usual overhaling incident to the spring fit-out. They wanted their vessels to "earn it first." But the season proved even worse than the last one, and one by one the vessels were withdrawn from service, and laid up with those that had not made any attempt, until the wharves at different points on the lakes were lined with worse than idle property. There they laid during the hot summer weather, their decks parched by the intense heat of the sun, and their sides shrinking ander the action of atmospheric changes. Comparatively few have had the care necessary to keep them in even ordinary condition; the majority are covered with cobwebs, and dition; the majority are covered with cobwebs, and so begrimed with soot and dust that they look more like wrecks than the vessels which but a short time since were breasting the seas with flying

more like wrecks than the vessels which but a short time since were breasting the seas with dying colors.

If freights should revive this fall many of these crists will be thrown on the market, and will enter the arena absolutely unit for the service which they will be required to perform. True, in some cases this action will be caused by the force of circumstances, but in many others it will be the result of the "penny wise, pound foolish" policy of disgasted owners.

The result will be that the vessels will be sent out to breast the autumnal gaies, which at times put the strongest crafts afloat on these inland waters to the severest tests, entirely unfit to perform their tasks, and in no condition to carry their valuable cargoes, to say nothing of the lives of the poor seamen who are compelled to man them in order to gain a living. This is no overdrawn picture, penned in the interest of shipyards, but is a true statement, made in the interest of humanity. A few dollars expended at the proper time may save many lives and thousands of dollars worth of property.—

Bening Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ERIK, Pa., Sept. 22.—ABRIVED—Stmrs Tecumseh, Sparia, Alaska.

CLEARED—Stmrs China, Forest City, Sparia; schr Fleetwing.

Marquetters, Mich., Sopt. 22.—ABRIVED—Prop Nahant; schrs Warrington, Three Brothers.

CLEARED—Props Nahant, Egyptian; schrs Tomboy, Frank Perew.

Passed Down—Prop Winslow.

LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-A RED COW, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to ANDREW MULLANY, 25 Kansas-st. POUND - ON CLARK-ST., RUSSIA-LEATHER Pocketbook, with the morandum of dry goods, and contents; owner can have the same by proving property. Apply to G. E. Moille, rear 120 Dearhorn-st.

POUND - ON SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

a pocketbook. Owner can have it by calling at No. 150 East Eighteenth-st. 150 East Eighteenth-st.

LOST—A PEDDLÉE'S BEER BOOK MARKED
"T. D. Stuver." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 251 East Bandolph-st. LOST-A MEMORANDUM-BOOK, WITH PAPERS, yesterday, on Madison-st., between Dearborn and LaSnile-sts. Leave at this office. Lasalie-sts. Leave at this office.

I OST—A CHESTNUT HORSE, BLIND IN ONE EYE.
The finder will return him to 110 Summer-st., and receive reward.

L OST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT \$20,
L and three railroad tickets from Lathrope to San Francisco; think it was dropped on State, near Madison-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to 1108 Prairie-av.

5 SRWARD—LOST, ON TUESDAY, A COACH \$20 sint; has a "watch eye." The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at 638 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD ILLINOIS FARMS,
At current raises, one of the best established hardware and farm machinery trades in Central Illinois, together with new brick building; profits average \$4,000
per year above expenses. Address 66 West Lake-st.
(up-stairs), Chicago, ill.

To EXCHANGE—HORSES, BUGGIES, CARriage, or elear Chicago lots or good lowa lands for
bigoded cattle, either Short-Horns, Jerseys, or Herefords; I want the cattle, and will give a good trade.

Address & 78, Tritune office. Address K 78, Tritune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE ON MICHIgan-av. for Kenwood, Hyde Park, or Lake View
clear property; none but owners need answer; give full
particulars. Address K 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND CHOICE KANSAS
and Texas lands for merchandise or Chicago property. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 14. wine office.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, WHOLE—
sale or retail, amounting to not less than \$25,000, nor over \$75,000, in exchange for part cash, balance in first mortgage bonds of an illinois railroad, earning in excess of operating expenses, but not chough at present to pay interest, though rapidly growing. Frincipidis only need reply. Communications strictly confidential. Address MERCHANT, care Tribune, Chicago.

IMPORTED SEWING-MACHINES—THE CELE-brated Williams Singer sewing-machine, manufactured in Montreal, better made and of better material than that used in American machines. The \$75 style for \$40, the \$40, the \$75 style for \$40, the \$40, t

AN EXPERIENCED LADT MUSIC PLANO)
A teacher, fiving on North Side, desires a few more
pupils in that division; very bighest references. Ad-

POR SALE—HOUSE, AND LOT 25X170, WABASHav., near Four-venth-st. Owner, 707 Wabash-av.
POR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 130
West Madison-st. will be sold at great bargain. Apply to COX & BARNES, Real Estate and Reating
Agenta, 146 LaSalie-st.

200 down.
The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of \$15.
IRA BEOWN, 142 Lacalle-st., Room 4. IRA BROWN, 142 Laballe-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT,
One block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Onicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapess property
in market, and abown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4. already on. IEA BHOWN, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—\$100, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHLY
buys a beautiful let haif a minute's walk from the
stone depot at LaGrange; title purfect; abstract free
beat property ever offered at LaGrange or any oth
suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for you
self. OTIS & LYMAN, 86 Washington-at., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COT
tage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; nei
depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evansto
TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-at. POR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT In Hyde Park 2-story and basement, only \$2,000; terms \$1,000 cash balance on time. G. BICKERDIKE, 208 LaSale-si.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, COTTAGE, \$575, \$75 down; In 30 acres house, \$1,000, \$100 down. Office days saturiday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 118 Washington-si.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES AT or near St. Joseph, Mich. Five acres in fruitagrapes, apples, pears, etc.,—with first-class house and barn; 15 acres finely located, with evergreen grove and 5 acres of fruit; 20 acres 1 mile from depot, fruit land 5 acres now in peaches; 204 acres, 20 acres cleared, with vonus peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it; sleed on the first peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it; sleed on the first peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it; sleed on the first peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it; sleed on the first peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it; sleed to all the first peach or class peach orchard, a fine bed of mari upon it. S. PLATT, Room 4 Republic Life Insurance Building, Chicago, some good California real estate mighs be taken a part pay. PART PAY.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 3 FARMS, 80 MILES SOUTH F of Chicago, to exchange for vacant lots on the North Side, east of LaSalie-at. D. K. PEARSONS, 19 Tribune Building. about 4,000,000 feet of good soft pine growing thereon Will sell cheap. W. S. FLUSKEY, Kenosha, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-IMPROVED FARM ON ROCK ISLAND, Michigan Southern or Ft. Wayne Railroads, with in 30 or 40 miles of Chicago; half or all cash. Address I 58, Tribune office.

WANTED-BRICK OR STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE OF STONE OF THE STONE OF WANTED-IMPROVED FARM ON ROCK ISLANI
R. R., between Blue Island and Joliet; Lennor
Township preferred; must be best kind of corn-growing
soil, and not over one to two miles from R. R. depot
terms half or all cash. Address I 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-LOW-ONE FIRST-CLASS OCTAGON
front brick house, having all modern improve
ments; good neighborhood; on Prairie-av., near Thirty
second-st., and near indians av. cars; furnase, chande
ilers; grained throughout; best that can be rented; also,
good brick barn, cuschmans' room, etc. Call as 4
istate-at. or 1281 Indians-av. JOHN COVERT.
TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LIN.
To chi-av. cars, a very nice 11-room marble-front,
\$40. A 10-room brick, new and fine, \$40. A 9-room
brick, furnished, \$55. Eight rooms in new marblefront, \$42. Wants applications from good parties.
CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. front, \$25. Want appliesuons from good parties. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT TENTOOM BOUSE, 1081 Wabash-av., in perfect order, with gas-axtures. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., ip-stairs.

TO RENT-TO A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMI-I young, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 250 West Washington-st. in best of repair. Apply at 250 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-7-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING ON West Van Buren-st., near Throop; \$15 per month to good tenant. Also, rooms in Fars still Hall Buliding. cheap. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison.

TO RENT-\$20 FER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house, 189 Campbell-av., 1 \$12 per month, 6 rooms over store, Ogden-av., near Taylor, 315 per month, large brick store, Ogden-av., near Taylor. Inquire on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM OCT. 1, 2
furnished cottage of 7 rooms, 6 miles from city, or
line of steam railroad; 10 trains a day each way, fare teents; 1% blocks from depot; rent \$25 per month. Ad
dress Z 97, Tribune office. Gress Z 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND
cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in
South Evanston. Till LOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURNIS rooms in the city for the price. Go and see to 100 State-st. Exposition visitors taken. Entran State-st. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, AT LOW I prices, to gentlemen that will be permanent. Apply at 106 East Washington-st. Room 59.

TO RENT-BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH. Indely-furnished rooms at 394 New Dearborn-st., south of Harrison, and 2½ blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEREEP-ing at low rates in Mendel Block. Inquire of janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT-BY JAMES H. HILL, GENERAL HOUSEBenting Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Moom 4:
Store No. 258 Wabash-sv., near Van Buren-st., \$50.
Store No. 547 State-st., corner Twentieth. \$20.
No. 13 North Jefferson-st., suited for manufacturing business.

TO RENT-A SUPERIOR STORE, NO. 2266 SOUTH
Haisted-st., a good location for any first-class business. GEORGE W. SPOFFOUR, Room No. 1, 145
Clark-st. Clark-si.

TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN ENglewood, second door from Post-office. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT BASEment, a No. 1 location for grocery or meat market.
Inquire of janitor, 127 Van Buren-st., Room 1.

Inquire of janitor, 127 Van Buren-st., Room I.

Miscellameous.

TO RENT-LARGE TRACT LAND-104 ACRES OF land lying 40 rods west of Douglas Park and extending from Twelth-st. to Oyden-av., known as the Maxwell & Prescott tract, can be lessed in bulk for a long term of years at an unusual low rent. GEO. D. FEASE, Room 28, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT-LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM ON I fourth floor of Hawley Building, with vault, suitable for light manufacturing; also one room for an artist. HENRY L. HILL. 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-GROUND AND BUILD-Ing in the acighborhood of Rush Medical College. The building is suitable for boarding-house or hotel; has 21 rooms in good location for any person who would board students at the Stanh Medical College, Calt on T. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 Lassile-st.

W. SNOWHOOK, 61 LASAIR- St.

TO RENT-BY JAMES H. HILL, HOUSE RENTING
Agent, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4, a large room on
Wabash-av., suited for light masuracturing; to good
tensat will make terms to suit.

TO RENT-PACKING-HOUSE; CAPACITY FOR
killing 1,000 hous per day. Apply to WILLIAM
MOORE, Union Stock-Yards. WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BARN, AT LOW RENT, north of Twenty-second-st, and east of State, with accommodations for six horses and wagons. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-8 OR 7 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, within five blocks from State or Madlson-sis. State price, and address H, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 7 PARK ROW. NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board. 76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.-BOARD FOR LAof plane. of plano.

447 MICHIGAN-AV.—A BOOM FOR GENTLE-man and wife or two gents; also room for single gent; terms moderate.

North Side.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.— One block from the Exposition Building, 81.50 to \$2 per day; \$7 to \$10 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENTLE-particulars as to location, price, and kind of room, G is, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DON'T BE MISLED BY unprincipled parties who advertise divorces (1) for causes not recognized by laws of any State. All who desire legal divorce, without punctify or personal presence correspond or call at the law office of T. MONT-GOMENT, Room 19, 109 Washington-st., Unicago. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOM-daying similaring the proof of the partial sufficient proof. No charge unless unlessful, Attorney-at-law, Boom 5, No. 85 Washington-st., Chilago, II. Chicago, Ili.

Divorces Legally and Quietly obtained in every state and Territory for incompatibility. etc. Residence uniceessary. Fee after decree, 12 years experience. A. GOUDHUR, 124 Dearborn-st.

Divorces Legally and Quietly Obtained in any state for incompatibility, etc. Besidence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block. Chicago, Ili.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR SALE—PIXTURES SUITABLE FOR GROCERY store. Price, \$20. Address H S, Tribune office.

POR SALE—A FULL SET OF SECOND-HAND bookbinder's tools, very cheap. Apply to H. W. BARNES, Rockford, III.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-TWO EPPERIENCED DRY GOOD
entry clerks. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE, SCOT

WANTED-A BARBER FOR STRADY WORK. WANTED-TWO GOOD COATMAKERS TO GO Into the country. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, as and so Madison-st.

WANTED-FOUR GOOD COATMAKERS TO GO Into the country. Apply this morning at 46 East Madison-st. FRANK FARDER, Tailor's Trimmings. WANTED-UPHOLSTERERS TO BID ON NIC Job and furnish their own material. Apply a POST & BURNHAM, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st. PUST & BURNHAM, Room & 485 South Clarkes.

WANTED-SOAP MAKER-A PRACTICAL MAN who has a limited capital, to engage with a company already established or to purchase the business. References given and required. Address H. M. SMYTH, St. Paul, Minn, St. Paul, Minn,
WANTED - BRICKLAYERS AT 78 AND 8
O'Brian-st.

Employment Agenetes.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS. 21.30 per day; 5 caw mill men; 5 farm hands at J. H. SPERKECK & CO. 'S. 23 West Randolpt-st.

WANTED-30 LABORERS AND COAL MINERS: fare advanced; 50 woodchoppers and saw-mill hands; tree fare. E. A. ANGELL, corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED SOME AMONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying book no press, brush, nor water used; send stamp for circular. Excelsior Manuf Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribuna Building, Chicago, Ill. Exclusive territory given. WANTED-SALESMEN-TWO IN CHICAGO AND three for lilinois and Michigan. Business pleasant, permanent, and no pedding; 380 a monair, hotel and traveling expense paid. Address, with stamp, Montter Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY COM-PANY, 119 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD MEN TO TRAV-elfor us. Salary, 875 per mouth and expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & Co. Francisco. Company of ones and paper, 2, 4, 6, and 8 home-st., Cincinnali, O-opes and paper, 2, 4, 6, and 8 home-st., Cincinnali, O-opes and paper, 2, 4, 6, and 8 home-st., Cincinnali, O-opes and paper, 2, 4, 6, and 8 home-st., Cincinnali, O-by blotograph an eatirely new article on com-nision; furniture, house-furnishing goods, and to houses handle is. Address for particulars FRENCH & MYEES, Cincinnat, O. MYERS, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN. COMMANDING A small capital; \$20 a week will be insured. Apply at 156 East Washington st., Room I.

WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERT PART Work the United States to canavame for our great filinitrated Monthly, with the two large oil chromos, "Vesta" and "On the Juniass. "Our agents make from \$100 to \$150 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars giving roil particulars free; sample copy \$6. Pictorial Printing Co., 1 to 9 Michigan av., Chicago,

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIal packages, worth \$1 cach, to 5,000 men who wish to engage pormanently in she best-paying business in the company of the c WANTED-STEADY EMPLOYMENT—A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Boom 50 Briggs House, Hours 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED-COMPETENT CANVASSERS, AND NO others, one for Unicago, a general agent for Cincinnati, and a few others. 150 State-st. JOHN R. BARKETT & CO.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG, WILLING GIRI for general housework at 82 Twenty-second-st. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and fron; 6 in family; 3 girls kept; \$4 per week paid. Inquire at 183 East Ontario-st., cottage. WANTED-A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 353 Warren-av., near Leavitt-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE family. 63 University-place, corner Rhodes-ay. Seamstresses.

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS AND STOCK FOR SALE-A WELL D established mercantile business, centrally located in a thriving Minnesots town of 10,000 inhabitants, is offered for sale at a bargain, \$8,00 to \$10,000 capital required. A good stock of groceries would be taken in part parment. Address, for particulars, "HOBBS," Tribune office, Chicago.

TOR SALE—AN OLD RETABLISHED RETAIL boot and shoe store. Wish to give entire attention to wholesale business reason for selling. Inquire at 487 Division-st. Division-st.

TOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE AND STOCK—I

Will sell a full and complete livery stock, or a part,
at private sale, or will sell part of the stock. The business has been carried on for several years, and is in a
first-class location. Inquire of JOHN HOFFMAN,
Rocciver, 106 West washington-st.

FOR SALE - LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, AND good will (in an A I situation) of a wine, liquor, and ale store (no lager beer) in the most flourishing city of an adjoining State. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. A first-rate chance for the right man. For particulars, apply to bh at store see Walsach av., Oct. 2, 3, and 4, From 10 to 2.

POR SALE—A COMPLETE DISTILLERY. WITH about two agrees of ground, located in Cook Codaty, near the city limits. Can be got ready to run at once. Inquire at 55 West Lake-st. ty, near the city limits. Can be got ready to run at once. Inquire at 58 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NICE STOCK CIGARS AND FIX—It tures in best restaurant in the city. Only \$200 cash. tent low. Chance seldom offered. Call at 170 Madison-st., restaurant.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished commission business. Want good businessman. Keg. Tribune office.

OWING TO FAILING HEALTH OF AN ACTIVE partner in one of the oldest and best newspaper establishments in the West, an interest is for asic. Business qualifications and good standing as well as from \$5,000 to \$10,000 ready capital required. Address, for particulars, NEWSPAPER, care Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—APITALIST TO MANUFACTURE A Will form a stock company, or sell the patent to one already organized. Address FATENTEE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS MAN AND A GOOD

ready organized. Address PATENTEE, Tribune office.

WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS MAN AND A GOOD
buyer to take a half-interest in a retail grocery.
Address H. A. STONE & CO., 241 Campbell-47.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, WITH A SMALL
amount of capital in an office business in this
city. Address H 68, Tribune office.

GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALEBOOOD A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALEoffered; an old established trade; no competition; will
pay 66,000 to \$5,000 year; will seli whole or half in
terest to a reliable party, on casy terms; will bear investigation; reason for retiring, ill heatth. J. H.
NASON, 212 and 214 State-38.

HALLETT. DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. 75 FIRST premiums awarded for best pianos; 20,000 have been manufactured and ser now in use; Franz Liszt, drat of living pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made. These pianos, both grand, square, and upright, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warercoms of W. W. KIMBALL. State and Adams-sts. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

M ANNING ORGANS—While CLOSE OUT PRES-Ment stock of these elegant instruments at great bargains for five days to make room for heavy ship-ments later styles. MANNING ORGAN COMPANY, THEO, J. ELMORE, Manager, 200 State-st., Onicago, near Adams. Also show case and shelving cheap. near Adams. Also show case and selving cheap.

DIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR SALE

I for cash or on installments; best bargains to be
found in the city. N. GOOLD & SON, 288 State st.

CPLENDID BARGAINS—EASY TRRMS—WE MUST

Close out our old stock of planos and organs to
make room for a large invoice of new and elegant styles
of "Weder" planos and "Estey" organs, many of
them as less than half-price. Planos and organs to rent
at lowest prices in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 at lowest prices in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 shake-8.

(THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE Of 600 Universi Reputsion as THE STANDARD OF EXCHALENCE AMONG INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS, that few will need further assurance of their superiority.

AWATS AWARDED FIRST MEDALS AT GREAT EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ONLY AMERICAN ORGANS WHICH HAVE RVER WON ANY MEDAL IN EUROPE.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of Organs ever produced, including novelties and improvements, both in unised capacity and in eases. Many styles are bow offered with extended or etagere tops, very elegant and rich. Organs rented with privilege by purchase, or sold for each or in installments, at very favorable terms.

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Ognanded Adams—S. Chicago.

THE CHEAPEST PIANO HOUSE.

IMMENSE STOCK
R. T. MARTIN, 194 STATE-ST.

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R. GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTER

ALL THE LEADING MAKERS OF THE COUNTRY.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.
FIVE YEARS GUARANTER WITH EVERY PIANO.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION OR MONEY
REFUNDED.

R. T. MABTIN. R. T. MARTIN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PLANOS
AND ORGANS.
NO. 154 STATE ST., CHICAGO.
NO. 154 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

WANTED—20 GOOD CHORUS SINGERS. APply at Room 24, No. 109 Washington-st., between
MACHINERY.

A BIG PRICE-CASH IN YOUR HAND-FOR good books H. D. CHAPIN'S Old Book store, 91 Madlaon-st., opposite Tribune Building.

Highest Cash Price Paid For Books, Magazines, and music at 36 South Clark-st., between Randolph and Lake. A. T. CHAPIN. PARTSERS WANTED.

PARTNER WATER - WITH \$20,000, IN A WELL-established water feturing business; will guaran-tee 10 per cent on the investment. For further particu-lars address it 3. Tribute once.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Miscellameous.

ITUATION WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITEE

desires a position in a law, railroad, or insurance
tice. Can furnish references. Address E 45, Tribuns
see. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. TUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL ROUSE. work in small family; West Side preferred. Apply the Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady of experience, is a gentleman's family where servants are knot; an enable of shiling such a position; and give the best of reference. Address Mrs. 1. Build, Boxcobe. Grant County, Wis. This advertisement is open for 20 days.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
American woman of experience in first-class house-terpor; widower preferred. Call at 12s West Jackson.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FOR FIRST-CLASS SERovanis for my department; call or subress Northwestern Employment Office, Chicago: state wages side
work; number in family; inclose office Si; we will
save troubles and send girl of any nationality direct in
city or country. 69 State-st, corner Randolph. Conducted by 485.0. M. BALER and lady.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NOTEwegian, swedish, and Canaclas help can be had
at 74 Kast Adams-st., Mrs. BALESSAN'S office. STUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OP Second Scandinavian and German female nelpean be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S onice, SO Milwaukue-av.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WARDING, doubt at the doubt at LAUNDERS private offer, 12 state of the doubt at t A bonds, or other good security or conlaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-84. Loom 8
A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-84. Room 8 The best of references given. N. D. BEERS, 232 Outstries St. Chicago.

I ARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Improved real estate at 8 and 9 per cent. M. G. BALDWIN & CO., 80 LaSalis st., 1600m El.

M. ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UPyour sums at 0 per cent upon improved city property; smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 39
Portiand Block.

M. ONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON CO., 135 LaSalis st.

M. ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$2,500 TO 37,000

At current rates, on real estate in Chicago es such County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Bullaling.

ensi, on improved city real-estate, small sums at 9 and 10. G. D. PKASE, Room 25 Heaper Hiote.

WANTED—TO BORROW—\$1,200; SECURITY first class real estate. Money and loan brokers need not apply. Address C40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY THAT HAS NO. 1 REFEB. and the second of the charge of a business as all loan \$2,00, well secured, with 10 per cent interest. Apply to J. F. EMERY, 106 East washington-st.

WANTED—\$40,000 FOR ONE OR TWO TRARS AT 10 wrate of interest on ane manufacturing property worth over three times the amount. Address \$15, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of \$4,000 and upwards, on improved city property. W. HYMAN, JR. & CO., Room 10, 135 Lasalie-st.

7 S. AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN 18 sums of \$500 to \$10,000 on city property and jamms. W. M. WILLINEI, 128 Lasalie-at., Room. 1, 550,000 on the control of the cont A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT A UCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATthurshay—Horses, carriagres, and harners a specialty,
at WESTON & CO. S. 100 and 100 East Washington—s.
Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.
A partner wanted in a first-class livery-stable in finis
city. For full particulars inquire of WESTON & CO.
Special Notice—On Saturday, Sept. 23, we will sell
under a mortgage sale, one clarence and one landau,
to the highest bidder, without reserve, auction sale
commencing at 100 clock, sharp. WESTON & CO.
THIS DAY'S SALE.
One fine matched pair of coach horses, 16 hands—in
he h gh. 5 years old; a very etylish, well-broke, and
well-bred team of Kentucky horses.
Also, 1 black horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, kind
and true in all harness; sired by Pashaw, dam Morgan
mare. in 2:40; he is free from spot or blomish, and the most timid person can ride or drive him; and also one good business horse; also a set of rubber-trimmed harness and a shifting-seat top bugy, and a side-bar top bugy; made by J. B. Brewster, of New York, as good as new To be sold at a macrinee together or separate, and norse-jockeys need apply. 519 Wabsah-av.

A STOCK OF PHAETONS, BUGGIES, JUMP A SEAS, oyster and delivery wagons on hand; pointing and recarring in best style at MARTIN's carliage shop, 47 Wells-st.

shop, 47 Wells-st.

TOB SALE—ONE SPAN OF HORSES AND ON buggy horse; excellent for family use; also a light two-scated carriage that can be used with one or two horses. Inquire of JULIUS BAURE & CO., COTES State and Monroe-sts., Paimer House. Tott Sale – Long John, The Boss Roak horre; test him. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Mogroe-st.

I HAVE SEVERHAL FINE NEW AND SECOND hand buggies and sukties, at fair prices. E. C. HAYDE. 731 and 733 State-st.

NEW LEATHER-TOP BUGGIES AT \$150. 1. Offer several well-made city buggies at \$150 cach te close them gut. 6. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-ey. diose them out. 6. L. BRADLET, 22c Washash ev.

WANTED—A SMALL PONY FROM 200 TO 200

Washeavy, and a pony pheeton. R. TEITGE, 233 Milwankse-av.

WANTED—SO HORSES; MUST RH GOOD SINGLE GIVER: weight about 1,000 points. CENTRE-AV. STABLENS, 272 West Madison-at.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP; 28 ADDLE PONIES, one \$30; 1 phaeton pony, \$30; 1 nice buggy, \$50; 1 fine nor miles cow; 2 coal caris, cheap, at 073 West Madison, at the constant of the property wangs feelings for a care of the period of the property using Kellogy 2 force. Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. RELLOGU, 79 Jackson-28.

COCKROACHES AND BED BUGS—HOUSES UN-

COCKROACHES AND BRD-BUGS-HOUSES UN-connuction made perfectly clean by contract (warrant-ed). Houses examined free. Call or address ABTHUR OAKLEY, 180 hast Washington-st.

Cennanciale made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLET, 180 East Washington-st.

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CHATTEL MOBTGAGE SALE-OF THE ENTIRE OF TRAILINE OF IRE AUTOR HOUSE, NO. 178 NOTES CHATTELL TO TOTAL THE AUTOR HOUSE, NO. 178 NOTES CHATTELL TO THE AUTOR HOUSE, NO. 178 NOTES CHATTELL TO THE AUTOR HOUSE, NO. 178 NOTES CHATTELL TO THE AUTOR HOUSE AND CHATTELL TO THE AUTOR HOUSE AUTOR

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T. ESTER'S FURNACES, WITH LATEST IMPROVEments, also, resears for all wheir different styles as

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I sell furniture, carpets, oferce, creakery, etc., raise,
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STORAGE

AMUSEMENTS. New Chicago Theatre.

The treet, between Lake and Randolph. How Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum arce street, between State and I

Inter-State Exposit SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

Another Campaign Document.

At the earnest request of the Republican Cen

ral Committees of several Northwestern States

Two TRIBUNE has compiled another documen for campaign purposes. It contains-I. THE PALSE INCOME RETURN OF S. J. TILDEN FOR 1862—Fac Simile of the De Presidential Candidate's Affidavit, contrast

rarious items of his true income.

II. THE GREAT ISSUE—Consequences III. COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S COOPER

INSTITUTE SPEECH—In itself one of the mos-convincing campaign documents of the year.

IV. THE NATIONAL FINANCES—The Finan-dering of the Republican and Democratic parties V. THE C., A. & ST. L. R. R. CASE-Ho

len's "reform" suits in connection therewith VII. TILDEN'S RECORD—As a member of New York Legislature—As a graduate of the Van Buren school of politics—As a pardoner of con-victs—As a first-class fraud (by the Brooklyn Arby a lady who has known him since childhood.

VIII. STORRS ON TILDEN—Emery A. Storrs'
great speech delivered at Aurora in July, 1876. s great campaign document fills four page

TRIBUNE size. A copy thereof should be placed in the hands of every voter in the Northwest. Hayes and Wheeler Clubs everywhere should order THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Campaign Document No. 2 for distribution.

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By the 1,000, special rates will be charged. Send orders immediately for "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Campaign Document No. 2." TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago. Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange

erday closed at 90%. The Oregon Legislature has elected Gov. Groven United States Senator, to succeed

Our sister Republic across the Rio Grande is in the midst of an exciting campaign, in which powder and ball are employed on both sides with genuine South Carolina vigor and effectiveness. The Revolutionists under Drag are reported as making excellent progandidate will be elected.

The "big talk" at the Red Cloud Agency between the Sioux Commission and the head men of that unruly mob of savages was finished yesterday, and at the expiration of the confab the treaty composed by the Commis-sion, looking to the peaceable surrender of the Black Hills country, was signed by the Chiefs of the Ogallalla band.

The professional thieves of Philadelphia have united in a request to the Mayor for permission to visit the Exhibition in a body permission to visit the Exhibition in a body on some day to be set apart for that purpose, promising to maintain a firm control over their pickers and stealers "for this occasion only." It is a graceful acknowledgment of the efficiency of the Centennial police force that the light-fingered gentry should be reduced to the necessity of preferring a petition of this kind.

Gen. Newron, the engineer in charge of the Hell-Gate operations, has been appealed to by a New York committee of Sabbath-sensitive people to choose some other day than Sunday for the big explosion, on the than Sinday for the big explosion, on the plea that to touch off the dynamite in accordance with the present programme will impair the sanctity of the American Sabbath. Gen. Nawron replied that the explosion on that day was a matter of necessity, and de-

The Independent Greenbackers of Chicago are nothing if not unanimous in their candidates for members of the General Assembly. The contest for this class of honors is not very spirited, owing to the utter hopelessness of success, and it seems to be only necessary to mention a name to have it immediately accepted without a dissenting voice. The folly of throwing away votes in this manner is so well understood hereabouts that the rag-money movement will not amount to much as a Democratic auxiltary.

Cattle were steady for best grades; others shade lower. Sheep were dull, at \$2.50@
4.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$110.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The new "Revival Hall" in which our ol friend Moony is to preach the Gospel, are our new friend SANKEY is to sing the Gospe is pictured and described in another column.
THE TRIBUNE will give a full and faithful record of the work of these famous evange ists, having secured for that purpose the services of the Rev. W. H. Daniels, author of that widely-circulated book, both in England and America, "D. L. Moody and His Work." Mr. Danrers visited Engl Scotland, and Ireland a year ago, as well as Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and New York last season, for the purpose of writing the history of this great series of revivals from original research and personal observation.
The readers of THE TRIBUNE will therefore have an account of the Chicago meeting written from a revival standpoint by the man most familiar with this subject.

JOHN WENTWORTH last evening gave a rereption at McCormick Hall, and to his inviation to be present about 3,000 of his fellow-citizens of Cook County responded. It was strictly Long John's affair : himself hired the hall, paid for the music, and did all the talking,—an eccentric custom that of public interest. He had thought it time to speak upon the political issues of the hour, and tell where he stood, for WENTWORTH has politics of his own, and is in a very large sense an independent voter. His speeches are invariably worth hearing, and that of las evening was no exception. In his own peculiar pithy way he tells why he has concluded to support Haves and WHEELER, and why he has concluded to oppose the election of Tupen and Hendercks, and we commend his reasons to the thinking, earnest reader as

well worthy of consideration. An interesting account of the capture of the Northfield bandits is given this morning. The hero of the affair proves to be a youth of 17 named OSCAR OLESON SANBORN, son of a farmer living a few miles from Madelia. This youth instinctively recognized the fugi tives as the men whom the law and public safety demanded should be captured, and despite his father's discouraging words and warnings, the brave boy mounted a horse and set off with all the speed of which the animal was capable for the town, where he found ready listeners to his story, and brave and prompt men who quickly set to work effect the capture of the villains. The job was short, sharp, and decisive, as has before been stated. One of the robbers fell dead at the first volley, while two others were soon brought down, one of them receiving no less than seven wounds. It has been ascertained, from admissions made by the bandits, that three of them are Youngen brothers. The others have not yet been identified, nor will the Youngers make any disclosures on this point. The two still at large, and now being pursued by parties in Dakota, are believed to be the JAMES brothers. At last account these latter had a good start on their pursuers.

Information is received through the medium of the law reports that a libel suit has been commenced by Mr. S. Corning Jupp against THE TRIBUNE, with damages laid at in Illinois, of the Order of the Sons of Lib-erty." It is gratifying to know that such a publication is now considered damaging; it was not so considered in 1864 by a numerous class of Democrats throughout the North. Mr. Jupp will confer a favor upon THE TRIBUNE by affording fer a favor upon THE TRIBUNE by affording its publishers the earliest possible opportunity for establishing in a court of law the entire truth of the statements on which the suit for damages is based. The trial of such a suit would be peculiarly edifying and instructive at a time when public attention is so largely occupied in examining the record of the leaders of the party now seeking to gain the confidence and support of the people, and we hope Mr. Junp will of the people, and we hope Mr. Jupp will join with us in waiving all technical preliminaries, to the end that the merits of the case may be brought out at once. In the mean-time we shall take pleasure in supplying the complainant with fresh material for libel suits of this sort. A large installment will be found in our columns this morning in the shape of the report of Col. Sweet on the plans and purposes of the Sons of Liberty as ascertained by him in 1864.

THE INCOME-TAX SWINDLER'S DEFENSE. It will be universally admitted that when a charge is brought against a public man who has all the material at his own command that either confirms or refutes it, the failure to produce that material upon proper provocation is a strong confirmation of his guilt. This is precisely the position occupied by Mr. Thiden, now that his so-called "defense" has been made public. The gravamen of the charge against him is that, during a term of ten years, he withheld a part of the tax due the Government upon his income, and that during two of those years he swore falsely to the returns he years he swore falsely to the returns he made. The Government books show the income tax which Mr. Tupen actually paid. income tax which Mr. Then actually paid. Now comes a Mr. Sinnorr, who claims to have been the confidential clerk of Mr. The during-all these years, and to know precisely what moneys Mr. Then received, what services he rendered, what his earnings were, and what expenses and losses he sustained. It was within the power of Mr. Sinnorr, then, to have made a complete hopelessness of success, and it seems to be only necessary to mention a name to have it immediately accepted without a dissenting voice. The folly of throwing away votes in this manner is so well understood hereabouts that the rag-money movement will not amount to much as a Democratic auxiliary.

The Chicago produce markets were tame yesterday, and generally easier. Mess pork closed 5c per hil lower, at \$16.25 seller October and \$1.465 for the year. Lard closed 7½@10c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.25 for October and \$1.5 seller the year. Meats were steady, at \$4jc for summer shoulders, borred, \$2 for do short ribs, and \$1c for do short clears. Lakefreights were quiet, at \$2c2/cfor some to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were firm, at \$1.09‡ per gallon. Flour was less active and firm. Wheat closed \$10 lower, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Corn closed \$2 cover, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Corn closed \$2 cover, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$6.25 and \$2.05 for October. Oats closed steady, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$6.25 and \$2.05 for October. By was quiet, at \$6.25 and \$2.05 for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07‡ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.07\$ for September and \$1.04 for October. Rye was quiet, at \$1.05\$ for October. September and \$1

that they are true.

We have read the whole of Mr. SINNOTT'S statement since yesterday, and find that, while this gentleman claims such intimate knowledge of Mr. Tunen's business as to be able to say positively that certain services were not rendered in 1862, and certain moneys not received in that year, he has not told what services were rendered and what moneys were received in that year. Such infornation, which he claims he could give, would be of direct bearing and great value. But in attacking certain allegations made by the New York Times as to Mr. TILDEN'S SETvices and earnings during the year, the weak point of Mr. SINNOTT's defense is that he denies receipts of money where there were earnings, and earnings where there were actual receipts. Now, Mr. TILDEN must rest on one basis or the other. When it was shown that Mr. TILDEN had sworn to an income of only \$7,118, and subsequently swore that he had received in that yes made that he did not return his receipts but his "earnings" of the year. Then when it is shown that Mr. TILDEN'S professions services for that year brought him large amounts of money subsequently, the reply is that he did not receive the money in 1862. But he must abide by one system or the other of returning his income; h cannot use both in such manner as to avail himself of the "earnings" theory whenever he received money, and of the "receipts theory whenever he earned money which was not paid till afterwards. As to the items examined by Mr. SINNOTT,

in which he takes issue with the New York Times, the latter says that it will undertake to prove them up with all the haste that the examination of a mass of records will admit Of course this has to be done not only with out any aid from Mr. THDEN, who could lay his hands upon them immediately, but in spite of him and those of his clients who desire to protect him. The Times says that it will show from the books of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad that Mr. THERE was paid more than the amount stated by it (\$25,000) for services rendered in 1862; that of the \$20,000 which Mr. TILDEN swears was paid by the Terre Haute Railroad Company, at least \$10,000 was earned in 1862; that the \$20,000 paid by the Chicago & Northwestern, and the \$20,000 Chicago & Alton bonds (worth par) received by Mr. There subsequently to the year 1862 were for services rendered in that year; further, that Mr. TILDEN received \$25,000 from the Union Pacific Company in that year, though it is not yet definitely known how much of it was earned in that year. How normously the case would be simplified if Mr. TILDEN could be induced to make a voluntary exhibit of his "earnings" and his "receipts" of that year, and state whether he made up his income on the basis of "earnings" or the basis of "receipts"! But this, we apprehend, is just what he will not do. The fact is that the case against Mr. Tripen has been made worse by the pettifogging of Mr. SINBOTT, who evidently knows too much and tells too little. So long as Mr. Trapen declines to make public his accounts

for the years between 1862 and 1872, showing his charges for services rendered and the moneys actually received in the different years, the evidence at hand warrants denouncing him as a perjurer and a taxthef. This is a more serious matter than the Democrats seem to think. They treat it \$50,000. It is to be presumed that this is merely as a campaign weapon, which will be Mr. Judd's estimate of the injury to his laid aside when the election is over. They character and standing in the community re- are mistaken. We give them warning now sulting from the large publicity given in that, even if they succeed in electing Mr. a common swindler and perjurer will follow him and them until he adopts the only method which can show him guiltless, viz.: An exhibit of all his earnings for those years when the income tax was collected, which cannot be successfully disputed, and which will show that his earnings were not monstrously in excess of the amounts on which that the Democratic party will suffer more Magistracy of the nation a man who can be proved to be a perjurer and cheat, than it suffers in the heat of a campaign for attempting to carry such a man. We give them warning that the American people, to relieve the nation of such a disgrace, will take the means necessary to show that it was brought about by a party of spoils-hunters, and will repudiate that party before the world as the only means of vindicating the fair fame of the American Republic. With all this before them, the Democratic managers will do well to compel Mr. There to make the exhibit which it is in his power to make, and abide by the issue. If such an exhibit shall clear him, the reaction will give him many votes that he will otherwise lose; if it convict him, it will afford the Democratic party an opportunity for presenting a candidate whose personal honesty at least

cannot be assailed.

Since the Government directed that a suit be instituted against JACOB REHM for the recovery of the money obtained by him in fraud of the public revenue, the Chicago Times has been virulently denouncing the Government and its officers. From the zeal exhibited it would seem that these denunciations were written by REHM's counsel, if it were not that the scurrility of the language ndicated a vulgarity which no gentleman of the legal profession would exhibit. The recent commutation of the sentences of those convicted as distillers will have the effect of convicted as distillers will have the effect or leaving Rehm the sole member of the Whisky Ring in jail. This, and the prospect of the release of Hesixo, has produced an effect on the editor of the Times of the most exciting character. Personal hatred of HES-mo and interest for REHM has incited the writer in the Times to more than the ordinary scurrility for which that paper is so notorious. was announced that we thought the action was just, and that the equalization of the penalties was no more than the prisoners in pleading guilty had reason to expect. Judge Bancs has officially stated this to be true, and there has been no denial of that fact by with a first prisoner of the penalties. ither Mr. DEXTES or Mr. AYES, the special counsel of the Government. In holding the Government responsible, these gentlemen seem to be ignored by the *Times*. In commenting on this subject, a few days ago, we said:

menting on this subject, a few days ago, we said:

Considering all the circumstances, and especially the wholesale immunity granted to the large number of equally guilty persons included in the first batch, we think the Government has acted properly and justiy. While one man's crime is in no sense reduced by the escape of his associate, nevertheless the release of fifty persons, including officials, and the severe punishment of ten not any more guilty, has the appearance of such a discrimination that it is calculated to create sympathy for those punished, and thus defeats one of the great ends of justice.

persons, twenty persons, or ten persons, against whom there was in the possession of Government any proof of guilt, were released, Jon Madilla lies, etc., etc. This is followed by a torrent of vitupers

THE TRIBUNE said nothing about what knowledge the Government had in its pos-session. The fact that these men were guilty is shown by their pleading guilty and by the Government extending them immunity and pardon in consideration of their squealing on others.

In the case of the persons who pleaded guilty and were sent to jail, the Governmen has merely interposed to equalize the penalin cases where the parties were sentence for the same offense and the same degree offense. The uproar is because HESING is included in this proceeding. But Judge Bangs and Messrs, Ayes and DEXTER accepted his plea of guilty as a distiller, and upon like counts with the others. Having accepted his plea of guilty as a distiller, he could not be punished except as one. In the meantime, REHM remains in jail, and the suit for the recovery of the money is pro-ceeding, all of which seems to be very disgusting to the editor of the Times.

CONFEDERATE HATRED OF NEW ENGLAND Judge JERRY S. BLACK, who, after he ha passed away, will never be charged with writing kindly words of any man, ha vented his personal spleen upon Gen. Garrield in a letter of enormous length, betraying an enmity so bitter that it canno but recoil upon the writer even in the mation of Mr. GARFIELD's political opponents. The most remarkable feature of appearance in print, however, is the action of the Louisville Courier-Journal, which ha made the letter the basis of a malevolent but characteristic Southern onslaught upon New England which outdoes BLACK himself, the parallel for which can only be found in the most bitter secession prints of Mississippi and Alabama. As a sample of this malevolence, we print the following elegant extract

from Mr. WATTERSON'S pen: country will not submit to pay New England hun-dreds of millions of dollars, getting thence only three millions of taxes. A thumb-screw of New England's own fabrication will be applied. The factories will suspend. The great commercial uses will go into bankruptcy. Grass will grow the market-places. Poverty, universal and ant, will stare the millionaires in the face. Just s the South is suffering will New Engle and, when the trial comes, New England will use

the same arguments which we use to-day.

The satisfaction with which the above absurd paragraph is written shows that whether the Courier-Journal believes all these disastrous consequences are to ensue or not, it would like to see them. This kind of talk, however, is not new with the Courier-Jour. nal. It is the old, old story to which we were treated before the War so many times It is the sort of truculent bombast that was common when Toowes announced his intention to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill, and HATNE and RHETT prophesied the forthcoming destruction of the mudsills. Our only surprise in the premises is to see a paper of the good sense and conservative character of the Courier-Journal rehearsing the stock platitudes of the Southern fire-enters and swash. bucklers, and making itself ridiculous in the

eyes of thoughtful persons. It argues a want of comprehension passing events and very narrow powers of observation if the Courier-Journal has not learned by this time that a modification of the tariff is not going to affect New England. The New England States are just as ready for such a modification as the Confederate States, and will be affected just as little. already come to see that the tariff is not a benefit but an injury to them. If they can get their raw materials free, or the tax removed from articles entering into their manufacturing processes, they do not want pro-tection. A modification of the tariff, so far from injuring New England, closing her manufactories, bankrupting her millionaires, or causing the grass to grow in her market places, would enrich her. The New England people are the last people in the world to be injured by Democratic manipulation of the tariff. Even under absolute free trade, the malicious Courier-Journal ought to know that New England would thrive, and not only fill the whole country with her manufactured goods, but so successfully compete with the world and so en large her resources as to also export her products to the great markets of the world. The Courier-Journal, if it had studied pass ing events with any degree of comprehen sion, would have known this. If Mr. WAT-TERSON were not so blinded with hatred of New England, he would know that neither

he nor his children will live to see the disasters to that section which he so ardently "Just as the South is suffering will New England suffer," says the Courier-Journal. Again does that paper betray its ignorance and short-sightedness. The radical difference between the people will forever prevent New England from suffering like the South. The people of New England are a race of workers; the White-Liners of the South a race of drones. The people of New England are toiling in their manufac-tories, upon the seas, in their counting-rooms, libraries, lecture-rooms, laboratories, pulpits, schools, and colleges, and wringing remuneration even from their hard, rocky soil. The people of the South are stand-ing idly by, awaiting that mythical time when Democratic success may disfranchise the negro, who is the only industrious person in the South, and remand him to the plantation and a life of slavery. The poverty and suffering of the South are the direct outcome of the ineradicable laziness of its people. When they take their hands out of their pockets, and put them to the plow and the hoe, they will not be compelled to complain of hard times.

complain of hard times.

The malevolent spirit of the Courier-Journal's article is its worst feature. Its predicnat's article is its worst feature. Its predictions are at best sillier than a child's tattle. It should remember, however, that in attacking New England it is not attacking the old native population, but all the descendants of that population, and all who, following GREKLEY'S advice, have left its boundaries and gone West. It is attacking 10,000,000 of New Englanders scattered over the country from New York to California. It is attacking one-half the population of the Pa-cific Coast; one-third the population of Illinois; and a still larger proportion of the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado. It is attacking the only men of enterprise who remain in the South. In its blind fury and prejudice against New England it would be satisfied with a disaster not only to that section, but to New Englanders everywhere, which would involve the destruction of the thrift of the school-houses of the country, which would destroy its material resources and put out its intellectual light. If Mr. Warranson him-

self has any culture or general info the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he is indebted for them to some "Yankee school-marm " who has probably been driven out of Kentucky long before this by the chivalry. He should remember this, and

HENDRICKS IN 1864. In one of Senator Monron's speeches in Indiana he spoke of the Democratic resolution of 1864 declaring the War for the Union a failure, and stated that both Tilden and HENDRICKS were at that Convention. Gov. HENDRICKS, a few days later, replied to this statement by declaring: 1. That the resolution of the Democratic Convention of 1864 did not bear the construction placed on it; 2. That TILDEN'S friends had explained that he had opposed the resolution in Committee; and 3. "So far as I am concerned it is simply a lie made out of the whole cloth, for I was not a member of the Con vention at all."

This is altogether too weak to com espect. While TILDEN was a member of the Convention and of the Committee which reported the resolution, HENDRICKS was an attendant upon the Convention, and one of its honored guests. His acquiescence in the action of the Convention was not merely as senting; he indorsed the proceedings as fully as if he had been a member. A grand rati fication meeting was held in the Chicago Court-House Square the night the Convention adjourned, Aug. 31, and HENDRICKS made a speech at that meeting, which was reported and published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Sept. 1, 1864, and here is a portion of what he said :

There is another issue to decide. We must elect whether we will be ruled by the law or by one man. By the power of the law we are all equal. But the aw has been set aside and we are now an enslaved law has been set aside and we are now an enslaved people—subject to the will of one man. He felt sanguine that the ticket nominated to-day will be successful. . . . The Convention which has just been held has produced a new era in the life of the country. Democracy, which so long has been dead, is once more resurrected and placed triumphantly before the world. It has achieved a glorious triumph, than which none has been so useful, so powerful. The triumph is already complete, and is only to be ratified in November by the people at the polls. The resurrection, he hoped, had not the polls. The resurrection, he hoped had not been effected too late in the day. He trusted life still remained in the masses, and that they have not been sunk so low by the four years of despot-ism but that they could rise to crush out Abolition-ism and hurt the smutty old tyrant at Washington ism and huri the smulty old tyrant at Washington out of political existence. For the last few years we, as a nation, have been oppressed, and have suffered, if ever a nation could suffer. Let the masses remember the injuries which had been inhopeful, be invincible, be irrepressible, be ener-getic, be faithful, be unterrified, and victory is cer-

Fresh from the hall of the Convention where the resolution declaring the War to have been a failure had just been adopted, Mr. HENDRICKS congratulated the Democracy upon the platform which had been adopted and in "ratifying" the proceedings he pronounced them as producing "a new era in the life of the country,"—an era of armistice and peace, in place of the War which had proved a failure. The Democracy, which had een dead, had been, by the resolutions of the Convention in favor of a suspension of hostilities and immediate peace, "resurrect-ed and placed triumphantly before the world." With a knowledge of this speech, Mr. HENDRICKS' denial that he was at the Chicago Convention, and his declaration that the statement that he was there was "a lie," is a petty quibble, an attempted escape from a damaging fact, and is something altogether unworthy of a gentleman and a man of truth. The reference to Mr. LINCOLN. who at that time was struggling under national embarrassments and vicissitudes of the most extraordinary character, was undignito the people to "hurl the old tyrant at Washington out of political existence" was rejected by the people, but some months later, when the War had proved a success, and the Rebel armies were captives, the hurl-ing of Mr. Lincoln out of existence was put in execution by the hand of the assassin.

There can be no question that in 1864 HenDRICKS was in full sympathy with the treasonable spirit which was conspicuous in the whole proceedings of the Convention.

A SAMPLE CONFEDERATE ORGAN.

eems to be all "tore up about a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, which accredited it with the rare distinction of distancing all the other TILDEN newspaper tenders in the virulent and unscrupulous malig-nity of its partisan work. There are few Confederate organs that would not have accepted this as a high compliment. Had we been at liberty to pick out the New York Sun or the Cincinnati Enquirer as occupying the leading place among the Confederate organs, either one would have chuckled ever the distinction. And so would the Chicago distinction. And so would the Chicago Times if it were not that its particular role in this campaign is to palm itself off as an "independent newspaper," and under this false pretense to retain certain Republican readers who are rapidly discontinuing their subscriptions and purchases. But the Times doth protest too much. Up to the time when Sexmous was so badly beaten in 1868, it had supported the Democratic party through thick and thin, and followed it steadfastly through all its vagaries. It stood by the Rebels and kept up the fire in the rear virilantly. It kept up the fire in the rear vigilantly. It indorsed Penderron's repudiation doctrines, and tried its utmost to commit the American people to that infamy. Everything was right that received the approval of the Democratic managers. But when its party began to cast about for a Republican candidate and took up Horage Greeker, the Chicago Times refused to sacrifice its Bourbonism and bolted. It then sought a foothold among Republican readers by making loud professions of party independence, and for a time succeeded in deindependence, and for a time succeeded in deceiving some confiding and simple-minded people. But the very moment a Confederate majority had been elected to the National House of Representatives, and the Times saw indications of the returning supremacy of its old friends and Confederates of the South, it began to trim to get back into the party traces. Mr. Storger detailed one of two of his younger editors who

back into the party traces. Mr. Stongy de-tailed one or two of his younger editors, who had developed a peculiar aptitude for the slam-bang and vituperative style of the paper, and sent them down to Washington. From that time the paper was edited at Washington in the interests of the Con-federates. The chief managers of the scandal-machine were energied as reporters for the federates. The chief managers of the scandalmachine were engaged as reporters for the
paper, and the most astounding lies were
sent exclusively to the Times. Congress over,
these same young men were brought back to
work up the editorial columns of the paper
to the same party enthusiasm, and the old
fellows who had been writing up party independence so long that they actually began
to believe in it had to take a back seat. Mr.
Stourt even went so far as to overcome his STOREY even went so far as to overcome his personal prejudices in order to submit to his party's beheats. He did not like Trider. He knew him to be a hard old case, and so denounced him, in the hope that he could defeat his nomination; but the moment

Traden was nominated, Mr. STOREY gave in, and has ever since been eating his own words, gulping down his own resentment, and filling up the Times with lies for Transa and lies against HAYES and the Republican

Times to be a Confederate organ. We have no objection to it. Its history and sympathies are all in this direction, and no reectable party will ever envy the Confederates their undisputed possession of it. But we can't be expected to tolerate its pal-pably false and ridiculous claim of party independence as a means of gaining a partial Republican constituency. The Taibune has had occasion to expose a good many shams during its career, and it would be unjust to its readers if it permitted this one to go along unmolested. The Times may fret, and fume, and squirm, and wiggle under the exposure, but it cannot avoid it, nor can it escape the penalty which is already upon it. The Times charged Triden with having betrayed a trust and obtained money under false pretenses when he fleeced the Terre Haute Railroad Company while professing to act on their behalf; but the Times has been doing materially the same thing by taking the money of Republican subscribers under the pretense of an independence of party, while it has all along been merely preparing to do more effective service has had occasion to expose a good merely preparing to do more effective service for its old friends of the Confederacy and the old repudiation Democracy. The Repub licans who have been swindled will probably not be able to get their money back, as they certainly never got their money's worth, but they are taking such satisfaction as they can by cutting off a newspaper that insults their intelligence by trying to deceive them before their very eyes. Pretending in one column not to be bound down to the old Confederate party, it denounces in flaming head-lines in another column the "Boys in Blue" who met at Indianapolis, accuses them of "incendiary utterances" because they are not willing to turn over the Government the Times' Confederates, and calls them a Bogus Gathering of Bummer Politici and Negroes." And this from a newspaper that desires to impress Republicans with the notion that it is free, independent, and unbiased in party matters! It will not do The Times may print column after column of meaningless mutterings about freedom from partyism, but they will only confirm its reputation for lying. It is Bourbon and Confederate to the core. Its editor is too old to learn and doesn't know enough to forget, and so must set himself down and contemplate his shrinking lists of subscribers as placidly as possible while his former

Republican readers drop off in disgust. A New York jewelry-drummer, who signs himself "N. P. CARTER, New York," writes a letter to the Confederate organ in this city complaining because large numbers of the sol-diers who fought under the flag of the Union saw fit to gather at Indianapolis and join in an expression of good will for their comrade, Gen. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Pres-This "N. P. CARTER, New York," from which it does not appear whether he was ever a soldier or not, pretends to think that the purpose of the reunion was not well known, and professes great indignation that "the reunion should be turned into a Radical political gathering." Now everybody who can read, and does read, knew that the reunion was called for the purpose of sustaining the results of the War for which the soldiers fought, and reminding the men that it is as necessary now to vote for the Union as it was 10 years ago to fight for it. If it had been the purpose to unite the old Confederates, "Sons of Liberty,"
"Knights of the Golden Circle," etc., that pur pose would have been set forth, and Mr. CARTER kind of man to carry out in peace the principles for which he fought so gallantly during the War. We commend Mr. Carren to a meeting of soldiers and sailors called by Gen. Hooker in Albany next month to sustain TILDER and HENDRICKS, who were not only not Union soldiers themselves, but sympathized heartily with those whom the Union soldiers were fighting.

That occasion will give Mr. CARTER and his That occasion will give Mr. CARTER and his kind a show.

The following is an extract from a letter which appears in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 13, 1876.—In the Louisville Commercial of the 12th inst. I noticed a letter from one J. W. Lex., of Aberdeen, Miss., to Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the "Boys in Blue," which is paraded with all the conspicuousness that a glaring head-line and leads can give it. It seems that Col. Dudley, the Secretary referred to, had written to Lex inviting him to attend a meeting of the above-named organization. Lee, in his letter, declines on the ground that, while his sympathies are with the Radicals, he unfortunately fought upon the other side. This is all very nice. I happen to know this same J. W. Lex. His is an ex-Conjederate, I utill admit. But he is socially ostracized, and his own father-in-law will neither speak to him nor suffer him to easer his home. When he first returned from the army he was as loud-mouthed a Democrat as Monroe County, Miss., contained, but he subsequently sold himself for the office of Sheriff of his county, and has been for years the leading Radical scalawag of Monroe County. The Commercial might as well get excited over Longthers.

We commend the above extract to Judge TRUMBULL, who thinks that the Democratic party is a party of reconciliation, and that the Solid South is yearning to shake hands across the bloody chasm. Here is a man who is not a Northerner, not a carpet-bagger, not "a scalawag," but a native Southerner, a man who fought on the Rebel side, and a mas of prominence in his section. He has been ostracized because he has tried to place himself in that

rought on the Rebel side, and a man of promi-nence in his section. He has been ostracized because he has tried to place himself in that position which Judge TRUMBULL contends is characteristic of Southern Democrats. We com-mend this case to the Judge as illustrating the treatment to which a Southerner is subjected who wants to be reconciled.

The notorious Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, one of the maligners of the Boys in Blue, lately took occasion to deny that he called the soldiers "Dogs with Lincoln collars about their necka." He made a similar denial eight years ago, which gave occasion to the following card which was published in the papers at the time.

Sullivan, Ind., Sept. 28, 1868.—We, the undersigned, citizens of Sullivan County, Ind., were present at a public speaking held at Sullivan, Aug. 5, 1862, when the Hon. D. W. Voorhiers said, in speaking in reference to the Union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith-shop and have an iron collar made and placed around their necks, inscribed thereon, in large letters, "MY DOG—A. LINCOLN;" and at the same time he referred to the Union soldiers as "Lincoln's dogs and history."

DOG—A. LINCOLN; and at the same time he referred to the Union soldiers as "Lincoln's dogs and hirelings."

Valentine Hick.

James J. Landermilk.
Warden Williams,
Lafayette Hartley,
Philip W. Beck,
Jacob B. Miller,
Isaac Hilderbrand,
Margaret Hereford,
Mary Hereford,
—New York Semi-Weekly Tribune, page 2, column
1, Tuedday, Oct. 20, 1868.

Now, Mr. Voorhers, how does that strike
you, as you go up and down the State with your

you, as you go up and down the State with your canting talk about "We, all alike, put down the Rebellion"?

the Rebellion"!

The Louisville Courier-Journal invites all Union soldiers "to rally with the Confederate Democracy at Indianapolis on Oct. 5, 1876, in honor and support of Tilden and Hendricks, who have been invited and are expected to be present." At a "Union soldier" rally for two old vitriolic Copperheads like Shammy and Humbug there would be some difficulty in explaining to the Boys in Blue what they were there for. When they were fighting for their country and so put down the Rebellion, they had no bitterer foes in front than Tilden and Hendricks, who opened upon them a fire-in-the-rear. The declaration of the former was, that "Federal

soldiers on Southern soil should be treated as trespassers," and HENDRICKS in his Shelbyville speech said that "he did not advise anybody to enlist, because I was not going musely, and I would not recommend any one to do a thing I would not do musely." It will be a rather remarkable description of Boys in Blue who will go to Indianapolish the statement of the service of the serv

The Columbus (O.) State Journal says that the name of William Bell, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was appended, among other Copperheads, to the following call, in 1864, in the Newark Advocate: Strike to save yourself from drafts, conscriptions, from unrelenting, interminable civil war; from an impending flood of free negroes, from a corrupt Congress and Administration, from a mountain of taxes that will crush the American

The Indianapolis Journal, talking about Gov. Hendricks' record, says:

In the City of Chicago, in the year 1864, on the evening of Aug. 31, on the day when Mr. Tilden's Committee on Platform resolved that the War was a failure, Thomas A. Hendricks made a speech, in which he expressed the hope that "the masses would rise... and hur! the smutty old tyrant from existence." Not from political power, mind you, but from political existence! Seven months thereafter John Wilkes Booth, animated by just such teachings, shot Abraham Lincoln dead. When the news of that assassination reached indianapolis a public meeting was held in the Stateliouse yard. Thomas A. Hendricks was present and essayed to speak, but the loyal soldiers cried, "Take that man out!" and would have done him personal violence but for the interposition of Senator Mohron."

The New York Sun sardonically remarks: Peace prevails in Florida and Mississippi, and that is the best assurance of a Democratic victory

in both States.

Shot-gun peace in Republican Southern States assures victories. If "peace" did not "prevail" in Mississippi through the gentle persussion of assassination, that State would give HAYES not less than 30,000 majority.

The ignoramus who is running for Governor of Indiana, called Blue-Jeans, alias Butternut, WILLIAMS, opened a recent whangdoodle

harangue thus:

"Wal, my friends, I'll tell you what, I was born on a farm. The fact is, you might say I was born betwixt two corn-hills." At this a lond-voiced Granger sang out, "A pumpkin, by G—!" The allusion to the practice of planting pumpkins between the corn was caught in a moment, and everybody laughed except old Jimmy.

The old "fire-in-the-rear" editor of the Chicago Times said in his issue of Dec. 12, 1863: If we have less respect for War Democrats than for Peace Democrats it is because the former are designedly auxiliary to the Abolition party. SAM TILDEN and TOM HENDRICKS said in different words the same thing. Hence the fellow-feeling and political sympathy that ex-

sts among the trio at present.

Frank Moulton declares there is not a word of truth in the sleeping-car scandal concerning Theolore Tilton.

M. Janin's valuable library is not to be given to the French Institute as reported, but will be sold at auction next month.

Buffalo Bill says the troops could not catch the Indians because Gen. Crook was afraid of break-ing his crockery and otherwise injuring his camp A writer on the Edinburg Review has prepared

book to prove that the Annals of Tacitus were not written by Tacitus, but were a forgery by Poggius They are laughing at Victor Hugo for having sent

A Woman's Suffrage raily was to have taken place in Faneuil Hali, Boston, last night. Wendell Phil-ips and Mary A. Livermore were advertised to address the meeting.

A number of Peruvian mummies were sold at auction in New York City Theaday for 50 cents each. Yorick's skull was nothing to this. What a subject for an American comedy!

Marauding Indians in the Black Hills dress like Marauding indians in the Black Hills dress like white men, and, at a short distance, it is impossible to distinguish them from miners. Under these circumstances murder and robbery are easily accomplished by the redskina.

It is rumored in New Orleans that a challenge has passed between Alfred Bourges, a prominent Republican, and Mr. McEnery, the White-League Governor. The duel is to take place, according to report, when McEnery has suisbed his political en-

The Academy says that Mr. Longfellow is "engaged in composing a long poem on an Indian subject, which, with reference to the boundary disputes, is expected to have a political tinge."

Boundary disputes seem queer things to excite the invariant of the poet.

Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, author of the beau-tiful hymn, "I would not live alway," and founder of St. Luke's Hospital in New York, was on Saturday presented with a purse of \$20,000 by his friends. The day was the 80th anniversary of his birth.

his birth.

Prof. Francis Walker, of Yale College, was an unsuccessful candidate for member of the New Haven Board of Education at the recent election. His defeat only shows how badly the New Haven people need an intelligent management of their public schools.

George Cary Eggleston has withdrawn from the National Reform League of New York, because it has shown a disposition to engage in party politics. Mr. Eggleston says his political views are of no particular consequence to anybody but himself, but, such as they are, he prefers to form them for

himself.

A verdict for \$1,750 damages has been returned against Gen. Neal Dow, the famous Prohibitionist, on the suit of a Louisians planter, who alleges that defendant despoiled his house of silverware and other articles of value during the War. The New York Sun prints an abstract of the court proceedings.

other articles of value during the War. The New York Sus prints an abstract of the court proceedings.

Mr. Louis Jennings writes a letter to the New York World, between sherry and champages, in which he acknowledges with enthusiasm the kindness with which he was treated as the London Alhambra, and refers to a peculiarly Frenchy dialogue with a servant-girl. We fear Mr. Jennings is gesting into bad company.

Charles B. Cutler, another medium, has confessed himself a frand at Salt Lake City, where be feels that he has found a congenial society at last, and that diaguise is useless. He offers to refund every cent paid him as a medium, claims to be properly certified before a Notary Public. This last suggestion is quite in his old character.

The London Contemporary Review publishes an article on "The American Bench," in which a very favorable view is taken of our judiciary. It chief characteristics are said to be: "Good sense and accuracy, a strong desire to make technical notes bend to meet the requirements of modern life, and yet veneration of the modern law."

The New York Sun asserts that Mr. Hurley's second lecture was "tedious, rudimentary, and almost inaudible. In scientific value, in philosophic spirit, in popular interest, and in every other respect, it was greatly inferior to his first lecture of Monday. In his first lecture he explained the three hypotheses of material existence, and in his second he expounded the hypothesis of evolution held by himself.

The military honors usually accorded members of the French Institute on burlat were denied in the case of M. Felicien David, the composer, for the reason that he had directed by will the omission of all religious ceremonies at his grave. This incident has called attention to the lawsuit by which it was attempted to break the will of M. Bertet's sonl, wherever that may be, a severe lecture on the svila of atheism.

CRIME'S C

Thrilling Inciden Capture of the field Band

A Boy of Seventeer inent Hero Affair.

Eight Citizens of form the Work Promptest 8

One of the Robbers In at the First

Three of the Cap

fess Themselves Younger Bro The Two Remainin Still Manage to

Execution of the John Youn Cayuga, O

Their Pursi

His Crime the Robbe der of Abel McI

Miscellaneous Reco Deeds.

THE CAPTURED B Special Disputch to The St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.— patch prints full details of th four Northfield robbers yests o'clock in the morning two of the house of Farmer Sanbor the house of Farmer Sa the house of Farmer Sanbo Township, eight and a half mi Oscar Oleson Sanborn, a son o years old, walked to the gate He thought they were the fugi his father in the cow-yard and the robbers." His father said told him to attend to his mill one more cow, set his pail ov ran up the road where the rol father called after care. If they were robbers the had seen them pass. He had wanted the farmer to go with them. The farmer said he had other neighbors his success.

Then the boy climbed to the went up the hill, but saw nothing tives. When he got back home

him four men had been there t to eat, saying
THEY WERE HUNTERS AN and asking where they could confide Again the boy went to the next father objecting, saying he we the neighbor would not move. I ed his father to let him take on wagon, hitched ready for farm to Madelia. The boy

HODE THE HORSE AT THE U he could get from it. Once the the delay was short. Along the to people that robbers were a would believe him. He then rus in Madelia, and told his again doubted, but the knew him, vouched for liable. John Voght, landlord, William Estes, and two Norm mounted and armed, started ou by 50 others. The advance cam robbers five miles west of Mad them without effect. They deliberately over the marsh who could not follow, and were out around the marsh, a prairie Horace, Thompson, banker, of t with ladies, were on the prairi robbers made towards them w

but Thompson and son having I shot stood their ground, and the soon after being lost to sight in near Watonwan River. Henre ly surrounded. Then Capt. W. M. Rice, George Bradford, C. Should, G. Capt. W. M. Rice, George Bradford, C. Should, Chapt. Sheriff Glespin, and John Vor akirmishers' order and souted oughly, finally discovering the hind heavy grass and bush.

hind heavy grass and bush.

THE ROBBERS FIRED
emptying their revolvers rapishirmish party, slightly wound
the side and singeing Bradford
was promptly returned by the
then was opened from all ro
Three of the robbers fel
fire. One continued to fin
wounded before, probably
he had but one as
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pistol for him. When the
opened fire, one called to the r opened fire, one called to the r their hands if they surrent finally did hold up one hand, fore it was discovered that he hand meant surrender. He r

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ALL WILL RECOVE but are not strong enough from the hotel in Madelia, whe guard.

During the evening and nothere was occasional talk of lychecked by a vigorous general favor of legal proceedings. Some formed one bloodthirsty individual one of the captors, that, now bers, he would shoot any mando them violence.

do them violence.

THE CAPTIVES
The Dispatch reporter visited the captives last night and to scribed as a large, powerful me and sandy whiskers and must he is Cole Younger, born Jase lying by his side he say James, 28, and the third, alightly, is his brother 22. James is described as a li Cole, and not nearly of such Robert is described as the flavoungest of the whole gan inches in height, well programs, thick neck, features and Grecian, well-cut mobile hent, and rounded forehead lecting; wears a small sandy right elbow joint was

DISARTICULATED BY A B at Northfield. His wound re was a flesh-wound, the ball point in the right shoulder James is wounded in the right and rounders by six buckshot. Injury is the breaking of the a THE FURSUIT.

Robert says before the North twer in an affair of the kind. used the railway bridge at hing through the town on the

a soil should be treated as importers in his Shelbyville he did not advise anybody to not going myself, and I would one to do a thing I would not be a rather remarkable de-Blue who will go to Indianapfor such candidates.

).) State Journal says that the BELL, the Democratic candi-BELL, the Democratic candi-y of State, was appended, perheads, to the following Newark Advocate: burself from drafts, conscrip-nting, interminable civil war; flood of free negroes, from a and Administration, from a that will crush the American

ELL found the original of the M.L. found the original of the tomas A. Hendricks' speech night of Aug. 31, 1864, held Square, to ratify the nom-Surrender Copperheads. On present Democratic-Confed-

rangue:

sther we will be ruled by the By the power of the law we the law has been set aside, malayed people, subject to the we will be resisted by argument. We shall not willingly become save our liberties.

He all remained in the masses, and been sunk so low by the four out of political existence, and to huri the swurry old the out of political existence, are they, as a nation, have been se suffered, if ever a nation

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Thrilling Incidents of the Capture of the Northfield Bandits.

CRIME'S CURSE.

A Boy of Seventeen the Prominent Hero of the Affair.

Eight Citizens of Madelia Perform the Work in the Promptest Style.

One of the Robbers Instantly Killed at the First Fire.

Three of the Captives Confess Themselves to Be the Younger Brothers.

The Two Remaining Fugitives Still Manage to Elude Their Pursuers.

Execution of the Murderer John Young at Cayuga, Ont.

His Crime the Robbery and Murder of Abel McDonald.

Miscellaneous Record of Evil Deeds.

THE CAPTURED BANDITS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—The Evening Dispatch prints full details of the capture of the four Northfield robbers yesterday. About 7 o'clock in the morning two of them walked past the house of Farmer Sanborn, in Riverdale Township, eight and a half miles from Madelia. included in the movining two of them valled past of colors in the movining two of them valled past of colors of the processor. All Madelia was for feel in the and three-quarter has been been as the processor, and the processor a

Three of the robbers fell at the first fre. One continued to fire. Having been wounded before, probably at Northfield, he had but one arm to use, but one of his wounded comrades loaded his pistol for him. When the skirmishers first opened fire, one called to the robbers to hold up their hands if they surrendered. This last finally did hold up one hand, but was shot before it was discovered that his holding up one hand meant surrender. He received, however, the least hurt of any. One of the three who fell was dead, and two of the others were seriously but not mortally wounded. Latest advices say

but are not strong enough to bear removal from the hotel in Madelia, where they are under

guard. . During the evening and night and to-day there was occasional talk of lynching, promptly there was occasional talk of lynching, promptly theeked by a vigorous general expression in favor of legal proceedings. Sheriff Glespin informed one bloodthirsty individual who was not one of the captors, that, now he had the robbers, he would shoot any man who sought to

The Dispatch reporter visited and interviewed the captives last night and to-day. One is described as a large, powerful man, with bald head aribed as a large, powerful man, with bald head and sandy whiskers and mustache. He says he is Cole Younger, born Jan. 15, 1844. The spe lying by his side he says is his brother imes, 28, and the third, wounded but slightly, is his brother Robert, aged 22. James is described as a little shorter than Cole, and not nearly of such powerful form. Robert is described as the finest-looking and youngest of the whole gang, six feet two behes in height, well proportioned, strong arms, thick neck, features clear, nose small and Gracian, well-cut mobile lips, clear, promhent, and rounded forehead, large and projecting; wears a small sandy mustache. His sight elbow joint was

along the track, and left hastily. If he had had the use of both arms he would have carried off the chickens, for they were dreadfully hungry. When they ran from camp they went to the river, then up it half a mile, and laid down all day. At night they made a few miles to Lake Crystal, then hid in the timber for two nights. Up to that time they had been living on corn, but three days ago got some chickens. "We were very imprudent," he said, "in going to the house for food, but we were so hungry." His voice is described as soft, but strong, marvelously sympathetic and emotional. His manner of speaking is easy and very attractive.

prayer, the executioner pulled the lever, but the trap did not fall. The ring connecting with the bolt had broken, and the wretched man remained in his terrible position. The feelings of the spectators may be imagined, but those of the unfortunate man never can be. His hands turned purple, and his whole frame vibrated with mental agony. A heavy hammer was sent for and efforts made to drive the bolt back, but still the trap refused to move. At last by a violent blow the trap fell, and the last seen in John Young's life took place. The drop was nine feet, and life was extinct in five minutes. After hanging about 30 minutes the body was cut down, an in-

This morning hundreds of people visited the prisoners, and some one started prayers for them in a room occupied by the two elder men, which resulted in an extraordinary scene, women sobbing, tears rolling down the men's cheeks, and the two brothers, holding each other's hands, with faces quivering, and shedding tears as if deeply contrite. Probably their exhaustion, the effect of their wounds, and the excitoment of seeing and talking with so many may account for their show of feeling; but both, in talking with ladies, have spoken of their dead mother and living sister with great affection. They will not affirm or deny that the two running away in Dakota are ning away in Dakota are

and will not give the name or any information about their three dead comrades, saying it is their rule for each to attend their own part. The two younger wounded men refused to give their own names, but referred inquiries to the elder one. He being informed by the reporter, trying to pump them, that the two James brothers had been another one killed and the other captured, asked THE JAMES BROTHERS. aught, one killed and the other captured, asked which was killed, the smaller or larger, adding, "Mind, I don't say they are the James boys,"
The reporter said they had acknowledged they
were. He asked, "Did they say anything of
us!" Being answered no, he ejaculated,

"GOOD BOYS TO THE LAST!" "GOOD BOYS TO THE LAST!"

The photographs of the two killed at Northfield he was shown, and said they were good likenesses and would be recognized, but all the detectives have been wrong. He said, on recognizing them:

"Don't misunderstand me. I don't say neither of them was Miller, but there is no Charley Pitts

Sheriff Barton, of Rice County, will receive the prisoners, and probably bring them to-mor-row to St. Paul for safe-keeping and further

THE DEAD ROBBER at Madelia was five feet nine and three-quarter inches high, slight built, regular features, biack hair, black stubby, straight mustache; hands

Wesson's revolvers, and

KNEW WELL HOW TO USE THEM.

They were foot-sore and fatigued from constant exposure and travel in the very rainy weather of the past two weeks in the Blue Earth woods. The four robbers were conveyed to Madelia, the dead man placed in the lockup, while the living occupied rooms up-stairs in the Yought Hotel, under proper guard, with numerons visitors curious to look upon the robbers who had been trailed, and lost, and looked for with many anxious eyes and hearts stimulated by a regard for the peace and order of society, and possibly by the heavy rewards for the ruffians, living or dead. The Sheriff has the robbers in charge, and will deliver them to the authorities of Rice County, in which the robbers and murder were committed, upon proper requisition.

THE REMAINING FUGITIVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Shoux City, Ia., Sept. 22.—The two bankrobbers who for a few days past have been creating so much excitement in this vicinity, are still at large, although frequently seen by farmers. They have so far managed to clude the pursuit of the officers who are scouring the county for them. The latest outrage committed by them occurred last night about midnight, when they went to the farm-house of James Thompson, about 10 miles northeast of Lemars Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, made Thompson hitch up his horses, and said they wanted to go to a place called Broken Kettle, about 20 miles north of this city. Thompson had not returned to his home at a late hour this evening, and fears are entertained that he has been murdered. Men are out trying to trace his team, but at last accounts had only succeeded in tracing it but a short distance northward from Thompson's residence. The two villains are undoubtedly the notorious James brothers.

HANGED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CAYUGA, Sept. 22.—John Young, the elder of the two prisoners convicted of the murder of A. McDonald, was executed here this morning behes in height, well proportioned, strong at the first neck, features clear, nose small and Gracian, well-cut mobile lips, clear, proment, and rounded forehead, large and projecting; wears a small sandy mustache. His sight elbow joint was

DISARTICULATED BY A BULLET-SHOT at Northfield. His wound received yesterday as a flesh-wound, the ball passing from a point in the right shoulder to the lappel ames is wounded in the right thigh and upper jaw. Cole is wounded in the head and shoulders by six buckshot. His most serious injury is the breaking of the shoulder arch.

THE PURSUIT.

Robert says before the Northfield raid he was hever in an affair of the kind. He says all six crossed the railway bridge at Mankato together, going through the town on the railroad track.

They had chickens ready to cook the next morn-

was sent for and efforts made to drive the bolt back, but still the trap refused to move. At last by a violent blow the trap fell, and the last scene in John Young's life took place. The drop was nine feet, and life was extinct in five minutes. After hanging about 30 minutes the body was cut down, an inquest held over it, and it was then buried in quick time in the jail yard. James William Young, who was also sentenced to be hung to-day, but whose sentence almost at the last minute was commuted to imprisonment for life, will be conveyed to the Penitentiary.

at the last minute was commuted to imprisonment for life, will be conveyed to the Penitentiary.

A recapitulation of the facts in connection with this murder may not be uninteresting. On Saturday, Nov. 18, 1875, Mr. Abel McDonald, a farmer who lived in the Township of Walpole, near Caledonia, in the County of Haidimand, drove to Hamilton with a two-horse team and a load of barley. He disposed of the barley, and, after transacting some small business-matters, started for home. At the hotel where he put-up at Hamilton, he met the two Youngs, but no conversation seems to have passed between them. On reaching Caledonia, on his way home, he stopped at Murphy's Hotel and had tea there. While engaged in eating that meal the two Youngs entered the dining-room and had tea with him. They afterwards drank together at the bar. About 8 o'clock Mr. McDonald started for home. Half an hour later his team strayed into the barn-yard of a farmer living about two miles from Caledonia, and, on examination, Mr. McDonald was found lying in the bottom of the wagon with his skull crushed in. He was not then dead, but never afterward spoke, and died at 1 o'clock in the morning.

THE ARREST.

Detectives were put to work, and, circumstances having arisen which threw suspicion on the Youngs, they were both arrested.

The evidence at the trial, although circumstantial, left no doubt as to who the murderers were. Money known to have belonged to Mr. McDonald was found on them. The tracks in the show corresponded exactly with the imprints of their boots. They were known to be worthless vagabonds, too lazy to work, and always without money; and, immediately after the murder, they paid some small debts standing against them in Caledonia. After committing the nurder they spent the evening with two loose girls-of-the-town named Barber. While in jall, awaiting their trial, a Buffalo detective named Massey was called into the service of the Government. He was placed in the cell with James Young, whom he led to believe that he was imprisoued for larc

It will be remembered that their execution was first fixed for the 21st of June; but, as they effected their escape on the 28th of May, and there seemed no probability that they would be captured in time, they were formally reprieved till the 17th of July. When that time expired, they were still at large; and, through some omission on the part of the law-officers, they were not further reprieved. Consequently, when their rearrest took place, it was not at first clear how to proceed. Authorities were looked up, and it was found that the proper mode was to have the prisoners brought before the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on a writ of habeas corpus and certicari, to show cause why sentence of death passed upon them should not be carried out. The proceedings excited great interest amongst the legal fraternity, and Osgoode Hall was crowded to the door with barristers and attorneys anxious to hear the arguments. The case was one of very unusual character, it being the first of the kind that had occurred within the memory of living man; and it was necessary to go back to the middle of the last century to find a precedent.

The Hon. M. C. Cameron, counsel for the prisoners, took exception to the jurisdiction of the court, and argued that, after sentence of death had been passed, the question of the life or death of the convict laid with the Crown, and it was taken out of the hands of the court altogether.

Kenneth McKenzie, Q. C., contended that the

death of the convict laid with the Crown, and it was taken out of the hands of the court altogether.

Kenneth McKenzie, Q. C., contended that the court had the same jurisdiction as Superior Courts in England; and that all the Crown had to do was to produce the prisoners, and it rested with the latter to show cause why they should not be sentenced.

Chief-Justice Harrison, who was supported by Judges Morrison and Wilson, said the Crown might have power to execute without intervention of the court; but, as the case was before the court, he held that the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada had the same power as the same court in England. He did not concur with Mr. Cameron's objection, and considered that the writ of habeas corpus and certiorari only required the return to the court, with the prisoners, of judgment. He saw no reason why execution should not be awarded.

Judge Wilson then asked the prisoners if they had anything to say; to which they replied in the negative. His Worship then sentenced them to be hanged on the 23d of September.

THE CRIMINALS.

John Young, who stood in the relation of uncle to James William, was 32 years of age, and he seems to have been the bane of his more youthful relative's whole life. He bore a bad character, and for years was noted as a hardened villain. James William (whose sentence was commuted yesterday to imprisonment for life) is 24 years of age, and was once considered an inoffensive and simple youth. His present situation is due to the association with his uncle, who acted as a fatal incubus upon him. John Young's parents are dead, but the parents of James William are living.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 22.—A most shocking affair occurred here at 9 o'clock last night, which resulted in the death of Alexander Frazier, shot by D. A. S. Gent. The particulars of the tragedy are substantially as follows: Frazier returned from Murphyboro late in the evening intoxicated, and was telling his wife of his failure to obtain a hearing in a lawsuit, saying he thought he had been deceived, and that she was knowing to it, at the same time telling her She must leave the house. His wife told him she would leave in the morning. Frazier told her she must leave that night. The wife said, "Alex, you are joking, are you not?" Frazier said, "No, d—n you, I am not, and if you don't leave immediately I will put you out," and he proceeded to carry out his threat by putting her out of the door. She told the children to come along. He using such violence, the children commenced screaming. Their cries aroused the neighbors, several of whom came over to see what was the matter, and among them Syl Gent and his wife. Gent came up and said, "For God's sake, Alex, keep peace in your family!" Mrs. Frazier had by this time released herself from HOMICIDE.

Frazier, and, with the children, were going out of the gate. Frazier said, "Hannah, you shall come back." Gent said, "Come, Alex, and go home with me, and let the children go with their mother."

Frazier had hold of his little girl, and said she should go back.

Gent said, "Come, Frazier, let the children go home with me." Frazier said, "D—n you, Syl Gent," and knocked him to his knees. Gent got up and started towards him, when Frazier struck him again, knocking him down a second time. Then Gent walked back a few steps, remarking to Frazier, "Keep back!" as many as six times. Frazier still keptadvancing, when Gent fired, the ball taking effect in the right lung. Frazier said "I am shot and will be a dead man in ten minutes," walked across the street, and immediately expired. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, as rendered, is that Frazier was killed unlawfully. Gent will be imprisoned to swat trial. The opinions of the people differ a great deal. Some think he was justifiable, while others think it was murder. Gent is a good citizen, and his friends regret his trouble ver, much. Frazier was a habitual drunkard, and had had trouble in his family a number of times.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE. THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The testimony in the safe-burglary trial to-day still failed to directly connect Gen. Babcock with the conspiracy, or to show that he had any knowledge of the burglary before the act was committed. Judge Fullerton, on cross-examination, brought out this statement from Nettleship. He never heard Babcock's name mentioned in connection with the baselows before the set was committed. with the burglary before the act was com-mitted; never had any reason to believe he was connected with it. Harrington still continues

connected with it. Harrington still continues to be the central figure of the conspiracy. It seems doubtful whether any evidence can be discovered which will prove any privity upon this subject between Harrington and Babcock. To the Westers Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—In the safe-burglary trial to-day, Nettleship, on cross-examination, said he never had any reason to believe that Babcock was connected with the safe-burglary, and always understood Whitely to say Babcock knew as much about it as Adam.

Michael Hayes reiterated his former testimony as to his connection with the burglary, having been sent here by Whitely to assist in the affair. He said, notwithstanding the evidence of Whitely, that he (Whitely) was not in New York on the 6th of April, he was, and that he (Hayes) was satisfied that he called upon Whitely on the 6th of April by more than 100 incidents, several of which he related.

Columbus Alexander next testified, but nothing new was elicited.

mg new was elicited.

Maj. Richards, Superintendent of Police, was sworn. He related in detail the history of the burglary, and especially the arrest of the burglar Benton, with the books at the door of Alexander's house. Adjourned.

THE COLORED STRIKERS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—The strike in Combashee has broken out afresh with increased violence. The strikers are beating most brutally all colored hands whom they find at work. Some of these hands who had been at work. Some of these hands who had been working for \$2 per day, and who were terribly cut and bruised yesterday, reached Charleston this evening hoping for redress from the United States Court, as the civil officers of the State are powerless in the disturbed regions, and gangs of strikers are the masters of the situation. The planters are in despair about harvesting the rice crop.

ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul., Sept. 22.—Ingersoll's store was robbed last night by a burglar, supposed to be Alf Chartrand, lately discharged from Inger-Alf Chartrand, lately discharged from Ingersoll's employ. He secured from the vault about \$400 of good money and a quantity of counterfeit money, which had been laid aside, and emptied the counter drawers of its scrip and silver change. He went East on the morning train, but was stopped and arrested at Hudson, having been identailed by the description of the gunsmith on whom he unwittingly passed some of the counterfeit money. He was secured last night.

BURGLARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 22.—An officer at 5 this norning discovered that the Post-Office had been burglariously entered through a back win-dow. Investigation showed that one change drawer had been depleted of \$10, but before the thieves could search out more plunder they had departed in alarm, leaving their implements. The police are on the track of a tramp who had departed toward Toledo.

OBITUARY. THE REA. W. D. HOWARD. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.-The Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., the pastor of the Second Presby-terian Church of this city, died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart at his residence in Allegheny City this morning. He was the oldest pastor in the city, having been connected with the Second Church for over 25 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 22.—Last night, Sereno Fisk, Sr., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this city, died at 2 o'clock, of paralysis. At an early day he was a large propertyowner in this county, and was instrumental in making many improvements in and about the city. He was 75 years old at the time of his death.

BISHOP JANES. The telegraph has already recorded the death in New York of Bishop EDMUND STONER JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 12, 1807, and spent the most of his early life at Salisbury Conn. From 1824 to 1830 he was a teacher, studying law at his leisure meanwhile. In 1830 he changed his purpose and received an ap-pointment in the Philadelphia Conference. In 1832 he was ordained Deacon, and Elder in 1834. He also studied medicine in connection 1834. He also studied medicine in connection with his theological studies, and in 1842 received the degree of M. D. from the Vermont University. In 1840 he was appointed financial agent of the American Bible Society, a position he held until 1844. when he was elected Bishop. In 1864 he was a delegate to the British. Wesleyan Conference, and in 1866 was chosen to inspect the Scandinavian, German, and Swiss missions in Europe. In 1865 he was the delegate of the American Bible Society to the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was also a delegate to the French Wesleyan Conference in Paris and the Irish Conference in Cork. For the past quarter of a century he has been one of the most active and influential Methodist workers in this country.

PROF. E. S. SNELL.

Upon the same day as Bishop Janes, Prof.

Upon the same day as Bishop Janes, Prof. EBENEZER S. SNELL, of Amherst College, also passed away. He was born in North Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 7, 1801, and fitted for College at Amherst Academy. In 1819 he entered Will-iams College, but at the close of his senior year went to Amherst, graduating there in 1822. From 1822 to 1825 he taught in Amherst Academy, and in 1825 became a tutor at the college. In 1834 he was made full Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1860, and again in 1865, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst and Western Reserve Colleges. In 1871 Prof. TYLER wrote of him: "The man who, for exactness, clearness, and method in teaching, has had no equal in Amherst, and no superior anywhere; who, as an experimental lecturer, to say the least, cannot be surpassed; and who, by his own mechanical ingenuity and handicraft, and his progressive mastery of the science, with a comparative triling expenditure of money by the college, has kept his cabinet abreast of the most costly apparatus of the richest colleges in the land; while at the same time he has invented and constructed not a few machines, illustrative of mechanics and physics, which are not to be found in any of them."

PROV. CHARLES DAVIES. of him: "The man who, for exactness, clear

PROP. CHARLES DAYIES.

Upon the same day as the above, still another great worker passed away, Prof. CHARLES DAYIES, the eminent mathematician. He was born at Washington, Conn., and worked upon a farm until he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, in 1813. In 1815 he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery. A year afterward he was transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers, a post which he resigned in 1816 to become Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. In 1823 he was made full Professor of Mathematics. He held that position until 1837.

Two years later he accepted the Chair of Mathematics at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and held it until 1841, when he returned to West Point as one of the Board of Visitors. From PROP. CHARLES DAVIES.

the Academy at West Point, and from 1857 to 1868 Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College. During his busy life he prepared the following standard works: "Primary Arithmetic and Table-Book," "First Lessons in Arithmetic," "Inteliectual Arithmetic," "New School Arithmetic " and "Key," "Elementary Algebra," "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry from the works of A. M. LEGENDER," "Elements of Surveying and Navigation," "Analytical Geometry," "Shades, Shadowa, and Perspective," and "The Logic and Utility of Mathematics." He also compiled (jointly with Prof. Pecs) a "Mathematical Dictionary."

OBITUARY NOTES. Among other deaths recently reported are those of Rear-Admiral ALEXANDER M. PEN-NOCK, who was Fleet Captain of the Mississipp squadron from 1863 to 1864, Commodore in 1868 squadron from 1863 to 1864, Commodore in 1868, and Rear-Admiral in 1872; of JOHN P. CROBBY, one of the best-known lawyers in New York, and especially prominent as a referee and trustee of large estates; of the Duchesse DE PADONE, the particular friend of the ex-Empress EUGENIE; of G. SIMON, one of the most eminent surgeons of Germany; of Baron Elio DE MORPURGO, President of the Austrian Lloyd and one of the leading financiers of Austria; and of Count DE MORELLA, the famous Carlist.

EVANSTON ITEMS. The students met yesterday afternoon to elect officers for the College Association for the ensuing year. Not many were present, owing to the inclemency of the weather and a partial disensuing year. Not many were present, owing to
the inclemency of the weather and a partial disregard which many entertain for the best interests of the Association. Mr. W. Scott
Matthews presided. The following officers
were elected: President, Delos M.
Tompkins; Vice President, E. M.
Kinman; Secretary, Miss Marian Pomeroy;
Treasurer, F. M. Elliot. J. T. Ladd, F. M.
Bristol, and A. H. Burr were declared delegates
to represent the University in the Inter-State
Oratorical Association, which will be held in
this place the 5th of October.
On the Executive Committee, W. G. Evans,
W. H. Harris, H. B. Hemenway, and F. D. Shutz
were elected.

On the Executive Committee, W. G. Evans, W. H. Harris, H. B. Hemenway, and F. D. Shutz were elected.

Last May the students elected six persons to contest for the honor of going to New York this coming winter, and there representing the University in the national inter-collegiate oratorical contest. The persons elected to this honorary position have had all this time to prepare their speeches, but only two have in any manner made a suitable preparation. These two did not wish to compete, from the fact that they could not appear before an audience and derive that inspiration from it which is so necessary for a public speaker. They therefore requested that the preliminary contest be abandoned, and that a delegate be elected to represent the Association in New York. No one thought that there would be any difficulty, or any feeling shown that would be unfair to any one. The fact proved otherwise. A coalition of two secret societies was formed, and without any thought of being represented by the best man they elected the object of their choice, Mr. F. H. Scott.

It is quite evident that if there had been a full representation of the students the election would have been entirely different. Much disgust is manifested by the students in general, and the idea that an election should be held without the interference of secret societies is more generally advocated than ever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- A New York dispatch says: "The recent suicide on a boat from New York has been identified as that of Frank B. Smith, the Private Secretary of the Secretary of the Navy. Smith assumed the name of Wheel-er a few weeks before his death, a companion of er a few weeks before his death, a companion of his bearing that name, and a request to publish a card was found, for the purpose of notifying his friends of his death in as quiet a manner as possible. The death of a sister and the refusal of a young lady to become his wife are accepted as the moving causes to his self-destruction. Smith was under orders to go to China with a confidential dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy."

TWEED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—It will be least twenty days before Tweed can arrive New York, as naval vessels are only allowed use coal to steam in and out of ports. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impovershed blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. VEGETINE.

CANCER CAN BE CURED,

All that may be Said to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medical skill of New England, certainly merits the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily prescribing VEGETINE in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purifier.

APPROVED STATEMENT.

APPROVED STATEMENT.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: In the year 1860, while residing at Portland, Me., I was afflicted with a Cancer on my nose, which made rapid progress. All of the best physicians there were consulted, without any benefit. For a period of six years it continued to increase and extend, until it was threating my at until my the second continued to increase and extend, until it was the second of the second continued to the second continued to its was nearly gone, and I found it was approaching a fatal termination. Being burnt out of house and home by the great fire of 1-86. I moved here, when I was entreated to try the Indian Blood Remedy, VEGETINE, and, suffering greatly, without hope or condedence in relief by any medicine, if finally consented to try it; and only those who have a similar suffering can realize my feelings, when, after two months' trial, I found the open sore commencing to heal. Gaining confidence that the disease was being successfully combatted by the VEGETINE (for I-took no other medicine), I faithfully continued its use, and in six months the cancer was healed and my health fully restored.

I am confident if I had used VEGETINE in the early stages of the disease it would have arrested its progress and saved years of great suffering. I desire simply that others may be benefited and attention called to its useruiness; and, in the Interest of suffering humanity only. I cherricity and my tossi, I las for the manufacture of the disease it would have a present a suffering to manufacture of the suffering humanity only in the suffering humanity on the suffering humanity of the disease it entirely healed and I enjoy good health. My husband joins with me in approving this MRS. JOHN PATTERSON.

Fully concurring in the above. The above statement is from one who was a great suf-ferer for many years, trying many physicians and many remedies, and not unding relief until trying this reme-dy—the VEGETINE. Does it not conclusively show the searching, cleansing, purifying, and healing qualities of the VEGETINE? Have you any doubt about trying the VEGETINE for diseases of the blood? If you have, reference can be given to over five hundred who have voluntarily given testimony of its cures.

All Diseases of the Blood If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and removate, has any just claim upon public attention.

EAST MARSHPIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. Mr. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I am 71 years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Compleint, weakness in my back and TNK and I think it the best medicine for weakness for the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for the complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINK. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Having this week received many new and desirable lines of HO-SIERY and UNDERWEAR, and being determined to make this a leading department, have marked these goods at the lowest possible prices; respectfully solicit an examination of prices, styles, and qualities

Special attention is also called to an almost endless variety of plain and fancy HOSIERY for Children; and to their complete stock of Children's Underwear, embracing all grades and manufactures.

121 & 123 State-st. Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

FURS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Have opened the larg-

stock of FRESHNEW FURS FUR TRIMMINGS.

including Furriers' Trimmings, ever displayed in any one department, comprising 106, 108, 110 State-st. many

NOVELTIES

of our own importation and manufacture.

SEAL SACQUES

refinished, and altered Bepeaters and Sporting Watches. Full line of the noted home productions of Eight, in cases of our own make; Howard and Walshape. and "Fur reshape, and "Fur repairing" of ALL kinds done by experienced operators.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SEWING MACHINES. Save \$20 BUY THE
World Renowned
WILSOI
SHUTTLE SEWINE
MAGHINE.
The Best and Cheapest
First-Class Machine in
the World.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE ACENTS WANTED FOR UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY, TO WHOM WE OFFER UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, TERMS, &c., Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 129 State St., Chicago, Ill.

PLOWERING BULBS. WINTER FLOWERING BULBS.

We have received one of the finest importations of Holland Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, etc., ever offered in this market, at Eastern prices. Send for catalogue. HOVEY & CO. 141 State-st

FLOWER POTS. FLOWER POTS of superior quality, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. For sale by

HOVEY & CO., 141 State-st. BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Architects' Stationery, Nathematical Instrume Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, etc. ABBOTT & TYLER, 56 Madison-st., bot. State and Wabash-av

DR. J. C. CARNAHAN'S
CANCER INSTITUTE,
Aledo, Mercer County, Ill. Having used the
remedy successfully on myself and others, I feel
safe in recommending it. Please say in what
paper you saw this advertisement. MRS. DR. GROSS

Palmer House. Rooms near Elevator.



Extraordinary Bargains

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

At fifty per cent lower than those good have ever been offered in Chicago. Superb Shawis, Filled Centres, for \$75.06 Equal in quality to goods sold elser for \$150. Shawls for \$85 worth \$200.

Shawis for \$125 worth \$300. All these Shawis measure over 76 inches, and are first-class goods in every respect, many of them being especially elegant in design, and of marked beauty in the blending of their colors.

As they cannot again be duplicated for the money, and there is quite a choice both in style and quality, it will be well to select before the best bargains are selected. Such an opportunity to secure a really valuable Snawl, at a low price, may not be offered again in many years.

Full lines of FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, in Foreign and Domestic makes, are offered at Popular Prices. 121 and 123 STATE-ST

Chas. Gossage

Branch, Twenty-second-st. & Michigan-av.

& Co. Offer a freshly assorted stock of

Fine Shawls. est and best assorted In India Camel's Hair, Decca, French

Cashmere, Persian Stripes, Scotch Paisleys, and something new and desirable in English Beaver, Reversible Velvet, Eagle Stripes, and Baroda Carriage Wraps, with "a bargain" in low-priced Reversible Beaver worth noting.

Evening Shawls and Domestic Shawls of all grades, in tasty Fall Styles, very cheap.

56, 58, 60, 62 Weshington-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. AMERICAN AND GENEVA

FRENCH

CLOCKS. New lot just received from Paris, and of-fered cheap. GILES.

BRO. & CO..

266 & 268 Wabash-av. FLOUR.

\$8.00 Per Barrel Best Spring Wheat, per barrel, - - - 36.00 White Winter Wheat, per barrel, - - 7.50 We receive our four direct from the mills, gnarantee every barrel, and deliver it free in all parts of the city.

CLOTHING. FIRE! FIRE!

CLOTHING Slightly Damaged by Water. At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. \$50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed, at

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE Public notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 12th day of October, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premise. I. as the Ansignes of F. E. Canda and Heiry E. Payson, will offer for sale, as public anciton, the property move as the Carwork of F. E. Canda & Co., corner of Rus Island-av. and Hopme-st., being Lots 1. and 20 to 25, both incustve, in Ricott & in Samuel Walkers, which was the carried of the continuous con information will be cheerfully furnished on re-age, Espt. 13, 1978. J. AVERELL, Assignee.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS The only True that positively cures repears. Free sure secured without binding the body and paralyzing the limbs. The United States Government and countries in Europe select is at the best in the world. Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & FARKER Office of Blate-4. Chicage. Abdominal and Uterin Supporters, Sill Elestic Suckings one of our specialities.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES Great reduction in small sizes. Our \$1.75 Two Button Real Jouvin Kin Gloves, in colored and black; 5% at 75c; 6 at \$1.00; 6% at \$1.25; 6% at \$1.50. All larger sizes, \$1.70. PARIS GLOVE STORE, 24 State-i. an's Ministers Oppose His Corons tion, and Must Step Down.

Latest Phase of the Religious Con troversy in Spain.

the Mexican Revolutionist, Making Head Against the Government.

COMPLIMENTARY TO SCHUTLER.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Numerous meeting throughout England have passed votes thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American egation at Constantinople, for the promptness this report on the Bulgarian atrochies.

The Mohammedan of t TURKEY.

Mohammedan religious festival occurring time will make the extension of the see appear almost like a religious duty.

Ma, Sept. 22.—England having explained r proposal of an autonomy for the insurvinces meant the control merely of the lairs, Austria has withdrawn the proper made independently.

MINE MILAN.

ELGRADE, Sept. 22.—The proclamation of see Milan as King of Servia is enstatically received by the population.
is believed that the Prince and his
disters only disavow the set because of
strong diplomatic pressure, particularly
m Russia. When proclaiming royalty, the
vian army also declared the abolition of the
vian Constitution and the confinement of abnts authority to Prince Milan. The Servian constitution and the comments of the thority to Prince Milan. The Servian and have recalled the soldiers of the ad wounded from the front.

The plague has broken out among the Turks efore Alexinatz. They are compelled to change heir position every three days, and burn their

Sept. 23—5 a. m.—A dispatch to the from Belgrade says members of the sent by the army to confer the on Prince Milan assert that, in conse-e of the refusal of the Ministry to recog-ne action of the army, a new Cabinet will into office Saturday. The coronation of will then take place.

"mer dispatch from Belgrade says there is cal news regarding the prolongation of mistice.

he armistice.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times renarks that affairs look less satisfactory than on
Taursday, but it is confidently believed that the
Turks will yield consent in the end to an unconditional armistice.

THE REVOLUTION.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

HINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. John B. Nixon, ormaster of the Twenty-fourth United Infantry, arrived to-day direct from sville, Texas, and brings much interesting attion regarding affairs in Mexico. The tionists under Porfierio Diaz are g strong headway, and appearances that there will probably succeed. that they will probably succeed Congress, which met last Sunday, Congress, which met last sumary, estain compromise measures which have posed. Mejia has been removed as of War by President Lerdo, and is success Gen. Escobedo. Fault was found

vernment garrison, is unable to obtain for-for his norses, and is supplied by a con-ctor in Brownsville. Cortinas issued a proc-mation on the 8th, declaring that when he also possession of Matamoras he will treat liberally with the citizens and troops, and will forget and overlook all past offenses against him or the revolutionists' cause. He says the intends to be friendly with the United States authorities, and will did them in quelling disorder along beborder. He denounces Gen. Reveattas, owner, as an interloper who has no real authority, and is holding out only to oppress the 'ta-ens.

Porfierio Diaz, the head of the revolu i at is at Oaxaca in the South, with from 3,000 to 4,000 efficient, well-armed men, and from his great personal popularity is constantly receiving accessions to his force.

The Governor of the State of Tamanlipas, Gen. Canales, has been recently issuing paper mouer with which he has been purchasing large amounts of supplies. He, it is said, will pronounce very soon for Diaz, and this defection will be a serious blow to the Government. Canales is a very able General and fighter, and in 1888, while commanding the Imperial troops under Maximilian, successfully defended Matamoras from the attauck of Jaurez troops under the present Minister of War, Escobedo. He is a very great favorite with the people, and will be the total 5,000 or 4,000 effective men to the revolutionist forces.

SPAIN.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

MADEID, Sept. 22.—King Alfonso presided at the Cabinet Council, at which addresses to the Protestant clergy and diplomatic representatives of England respecting the recent orders affecting Protestant worship were discussed; also, the question of a Cuban loan and further reinforcements for Cuba.

London, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Barcelona notices the growing desire of the Spanish clarry to obtain a suppression of the Protestant schools. They argue that the people, until they are of full age, have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

Ex-Queen Isabella started for Madrid on Thursday.

BARCKLONA, Sept. 22.—A manifesto of advanced Republicans, signed in Paris by Zarilla and Salmeron, has been chculated throughout Spain. Its most important provisions are the renewal of the Constitution of 1869, with the suppression of the clauses relative to monarchy and the squality of all religions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE.

LOWDON, Eng., Sept. 22.—Duguide & Co., merchants of Liverpool, Manchester, and Buenos Ayrea, have failed, with liabilities reported at 2000,000.

About £100,000 of the newly-imported Russian gold coin has been bought for shipment to the United States. More is likely to be sent.

IN DISRABLI'S OLD SHOSS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—T. T. Freemantle, Conservative, was elected to the House of Commons to-day from Buckinghamshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Disraell to the Peerage, receiving 2,755 votes, against 2,539 for Carrington, Liberal.

DIED.

De. Thomas Baycock, the eminent medical writer and physician to the Queen, is dead.

CUBA.

LOST IN A BURRICANE.

HAVARA, Sept. 22.—Advices from St. Thomas state that during a hurricane there the American barkentine Idelia Berry, Capt. Turner, was lost. The Captain, his wife, and crew, excepting two mates and one scaman, were drowned.

Bratin, Sept. 22—It is reported that a duel as been fought between a distinguished Russian plomatist and Prince Dolgourowki, the Gormor-General of Moscow. The affair was caused jealousy.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE PARET ENVOLUTION.

NEW YOUR, Sept. 12.—Panama advices state nation rands have been defeated by the Goffmenest troops in the State of Canea, and that wer 100 were last dead on the battle-field.

HEVIORION.

PARAMA, Sept. 12.—On Sunday, the 10th feet, the testing some cannon on the beauty term.

this city, one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounding two or three others, and slightly injuring about cight more. The President of the State and leading officers of the squad are among the hurt.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The returns of imports and exports during the first seven months of the year have just been issued. The imports were 2,139,793,000f. in 1874. The exports 2,054, and 2,079,587,000f. in 1874. The exports 2,054, 547,000f., against 2,180,554,000f. in 1875, and 1,988,085f. in 1874. The total amount of com-1,983,085f. in 1874. The total amount of commerce is thus 4,194,839,000f. as compared with 4,149,012,000f in 1875, and 4,662,622,000f. in 1874. In the imports, articles of food have increased from 398,355,000f. in 1875 to 480,569,000f, in 1876; natural productions and raw materials from 1,206,180,000f. to 1,325,007,000f., and the chief manufactured goods from 263,158,000f. to 294,499,000f. In the exports, food and raw materials have fallen from 862,889,000f. to 831,240,000f. the chief manufactured goods from 1,206,273,000f. to 1,131,574,000f., and sundry merchandise from 113,642,-000f. to 101,738,000f.

THE RAILWAYS.

BOCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. peared in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday an-nounced that the Rockford, Rock laland & St. Louis Railroad was sold by the German bondholders, who are now holding it for \$1,500,000, and that it was understood that the purchasers were the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, who are known as the Iowa pool lines. The officers of the three pool lines claim that they know nothing of such transaction. Mr. H. Osterberg, the General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and agent for the German bondholders, however, states that although no sale of the property has yet been made, still there are negotiations pending between him and the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the prospects are that a sale will be made. Whether the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the prospects are that a sale will be made. Whether the Burlington & Quincy Railroad means to buy the road for itself or for the three pool lines mentioned above, Mr. Osterberg could not tell. It is, however, generally understood that the Burlington means to buy it on behalf of the three lines. If this turns out to be the fact, then the road will undoubtedly be discontinued as a thorough line, and will be divided among the three lines, who will use it for local and transfer purposes. The Rockford, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The latter three roads pool their earnings on through business and have also an arrangement to keep out of each other's territory. The only competitor they have is the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and though the road may not be able to take away much business from them, yet it can force the rates down to the lowest possible figures. In this manner the Rockford & Rock Island Road has entailed much loss upon the pool lines, who, without this rival, would the German bondholders, who are now business from them, yet it can force the rates down to the lowest possible figures. In this manner the Rockford & Rock Island Road has entailed much loss upon the pool lines, who, without this rival, would have everything their own way, and could charge as high rates as they choose. It is therefore nothing surprising that the pool lines are rather anxious to secure the road and put it "where it will do the most good."

The change in ownership of the Rockford Road will, much cripple the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which hoped to make a connection with the former at Byron. This road is now in the hands of a Receiver, and sooner or later it will be sold under the hammer. The present owners are unable to extend the road westward from Byron, and they will, therefore, not be very anxious to buy it in. There is, however, a prospect that a fair price will be realized for the same, as the Illinois Central can make excellent use of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad as a connection between its Chicago line and its Northern Iowa line. But a few miles of road would have to be constructed to make the connection at Forreaton. In this city the two lines could be connected by building a bridge across the river near Rush street bridge. An ordinance passed in 1857 is still in force, authorizing the Illinois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Hilmois Central to build such a bridge. At present the Lines it could have to be consected to make the connection, and for the results which it has already paid these lines it could have purchased

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—It is stated upon authority here that the statement made yesterday through the Associated Press from New York that there had been expended more than \$4,000,000 by the Michigan Central Railroad Company upon the leased branch roads, is an error, and that the amount as stated is too large by about \$2,500,000.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Sopt. 22.—The furniture warerooms of Rosendale & Co., 31 Frederick street, took fire since 12 o'clock, and are burned. Loss heavy.

About 1 o'clock flames burst from the fourth story of the iron front wholesale notion house of Brosius & Co., 315 Baltimore street, between Liberty and Howard, and in a few moments extended to German street, enveloping the wholesale glasshouse of Zim & Emery. The fire is raging flercely. It is impossible to get the losses to-night. Brosius & Co. had a large stock on hand for the fall trade, which will be a complete loss.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 87 at 11:55 last evening was caused by the burning of a smoke-house in the rear of No. 331 Fourth avenue, occupied by Henry Brinkworth, packer at Nos. 119-121 Tweifth street, and owned by Henry Hertz. Damage, \$200; fully insured. Cause, unknown.

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 22.—A glue-factory located opposite this city, and owned by Charles Garrison, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, \$1,000; uninsured.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dia Joh L. The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

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CARLINVILLE, ILL.

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Special Dia Joh L. The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dia Joh L. The fair to-day has been more general interest evuced than for years before. The trotting was excellent. The prominent features of to-morrow's programme are a trot for \$500 and a mule race. The attendance to-day was large. The weather has been very unfavorable. The show of short-horn cattle was exceedingly fine.

JACKSONVILLE, II.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JACKSONVILLE, III., Sept. 22.—The Jacksonville Hortleultural Society is now holding its eighth annual exhibition, extending through two days. The display of vegetables, fruits and flowers is the largest and grandest ever made in this city. The attendance is good, and the affair a complete success.

SPORTING NEWS.

The White Stockings Score Their Ninth Victory Over the Boston Boys.

An Up-Hill Game, but Well Rounded Off at the Finish.

Third Day's Races at the Louisville Driving Park.

BASE-BALL. THE FIFTIETH CHICAGO VICTORY. The Chicago Club, champions for the Centennial year, returning home from their last East ern trip of the season, yesterday met the Boston Club on the Twenty-third street grounds, and won a curious victory after a well played up-hill game, and in the face of odds which would have conquered almost any nine in the arena. The attendance was far below what the character of the contest deserved, and it hardly exceeded 1,000 in number, which encouragement to the home nine was in no way commensurate with the recessor. to the home nine was in no way commensurate with their successes. The weather was unpleasant to a degree, the sky being entirely overcast with clouds, and the field at times so dark as almost to preclude playing. This was especially the case in the last two innings. The game opened with the home nine at the bat, and one run was scored by Anson on a fair foul, aided by a wild pitch and McVey's sharp bounder past second. Wright led off for Boston with a high safe one to left centre, which might have been taken had Hines been in condition: a very pretty steal took him to in condition; a very pretty steal took him to second, and Leonard's out sent him to third, whence he came home on O'Rourke's high hit, beautifully taken by Addy. Murt.an added a second, and Leonard's out sent him to third, whence he came home on O'Rourke's high hit, beautifully taken by Addy. Murnan added a base drive to right centre, and then stole second, whence he was sent home by Morrill's safe liner to left held for two bases. Manning sent the last striker home for the third run, all earned, and the outlook was rather blue for Chicago. Things grew no better very fast when in the second inning Schafer and Bradley scored on an error, and a base hit by the latter, coupled with the privilege of running on fine catches by Addy off Wright and Leonard. This made the score 5 to 1 in favor of Boston, and there was no encouragement in the air. The next inning was only an added discouragement to Chicago, for Morrill's single-baser was followed, after two men were out, by Schafer's two-baser, and Bradley's clean bounder past second let in the second run, and left the score at 7 to 1 in favor of the delegates from the Hub. The odds were dollars to apples that the leading score would win, but when, in the following inning, the Whites picked up the stick manfully and flourished it around vigorously things took a different look, and the gentlemen in the seats pricked up a little. White opened the batting with a sharp drive to right field, and the bases were full. It appeared to be a good place for Glenn's "little old one," and he dropped it over into right field, and the bases were full. It appeared to be a good place for Glenn's "little old one," and he dropped it over into right field, and the bases were full. It appeared to be a good place for Glenn's "little old one," and he dropped it over into right field, and the bases were full. It appeared to be a good place for Glenn's "little old one," and he dropped it over into right field, and the bases were full. In any of the wind white the first past of the first past o for Boston. The seventh inning decided nothing, as both sides drew blanks, and in the eighth one run for each side left the score at 10—all to go into the last inning with. Peters opened the Chicago half with his first clean hit of the game, it being a dropper over second base. White followed with a long, high one to left field, which Leonard didn't get near, though it was not very creditable to him that he did not do better than he did—perhaps the extremely cloudy weather prevented him from judging it properly. The hit left Peters on third and White on second, and Andrus put in a very useful hit in the shape of a long, high fly to O'Rourke, on which Peters tallied and White went to third. Spalding punched a bounder near second, which Wright would probably have reached if he had not fallen down in the race. As it was, White crossed the plate and made the Chicago total 12 before the side was out. This left the visitors with two to get to fie and three to win, and at the start the prospect was fair for their getting them. After Murnan had made an out, Morrill sent a safe one to centre field, and Manning's hit to Anson was muffed by Glenn on first, though the throw was bad enough to partially excuse it. Morrill, having in the meantime taken second on a passed ball, went to third on the muff, and Manning slipped down to second without hindrance. Brown was, however, unequal to the strain, and struck out, leaving Schafer to bring in the men on second and third to tie. He was lucky enough only to hit the ball high to left, and Spalding, running rapidly in, made a very fine catch of it, and ended the game with the following

Chicago.

Barnes, 2 b. 5 0 0 0 6 0
Anson, 3 b 5 1 2 1 1 1
McVey, 1 b 5 1 2 9 1 0
Peters, 8 5 5 1 1 0 1 0
Peters, 8 5 5 1 1 0 0 3 0
White. 5 5 3 2 7 0 2
Andrus, c. f. 5 1 3 1 0 0
Spalding. 5 1 2 1 1 1 0
Glenn, 1 f. 6 1 1 3 0 2
Addy, r. f. 5 3 2 5 1 0

Total 46 12 15 27 13 5
Boston.

G. Wright, 8 5 2 3 4 7 2
Leonard, 1 5 0 1 1 0 0
O'Rourke, c. f. 5 0 1 3 0 1
Murnan, 1 b 5 1 1 1 1 2 0
Morrill, 2 b 5 2 4 2 3 1
Manning, r. f 8 0 1 3 0 0
Brown, c. 5 0 0 2 2 5
Schafer, 3 b 5 3 1 0 2 1
Bradley, p. 4 2 2 0 1 2

Total 40 14 27 15 12

Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Saw Francisco, Sept. 22.—The Health Officer yesterday began a general fumigation and disinfection of the Chinese quarters, in accordance with the recent resolution of the Board of Health, in view of the prevalence of small-pox.

Detworn, Mich., Sept. 22.—The Detroit printers resolution to 3c cents for night work and 23 for day. The Evening News proprietor fixed the rate in his office at 30 cents, and the compositors struck to-day. They made arrangements to start a paper on their own account, when the News gooded to their terms, and they will resume work to-morrow.

Yellow Feyer.

Savanman, Sept. 22.—The Baltimore newspapers have discharged the persons who gave currency to the reports of the existence of yellow fever in that city.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Queenstown, Sept. 22.—The steamship News as by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when a was by Barnes in the eighth inning, when was by Barnes in the eighth eight and the came of the came of the came of the came of the c

Spaiding does very well to remember that he has a change-pitcher.

The umpiring by Mr. Cone reminded one of the story of the man who stood up so straight that he fell over backwards. It was evident that Mr. Cone was so anxious to give the visitors a fair showing that he overdid the matter, and at times forgot to be just. It made very little difference, however, since no one can question Mr. Cone's fairness. Between any other two clubs he would make a first-chase umpire.

The same clubs play the tenth and last game of their series to-day, and game will be called at 3:15,—half an hour earlier than formerly.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—The attendance at the races of the Louisville Jockey Club was larger to-day than upon the two former occasions. The first race, Association purse \$300, mile heats, was won by Kilburn. The first heat was won by Kätle Pearce in 1:45%. Easter Planet second, Kilburn third. The second heat was won by Kilburn in 1:45. Pearce second,

was won by Kilburn in 1:45. Pearce second, Linsmore third. The third heat was also won by Kilburn in 1:50%. Fhoebe Mayflower was the favorite.

The second race, the Belle Meade stake, value \$500, dash three-quartors of a mile, was won by Buford's McWhirters in 1:17. Swigert's entries, Baden-Baden and Lisbon, respectively second and third. The other starters were Garry Owen, Patrician, and Allan Pinkerton.

The third race, Association purse \$250, dash one mile and a quarter, was won by Keene Richards' Largentin. Phyllis second, and Plenty third. Time. 2:11%. The favorites were, respectively, Mayflower, Baden-Baden, and Phyllis.

The pools for to-morrow's races sold as follows: First race—Woodburn stake, dash one and three-quarter—miles, Harper, \$200; Richards, \$55; Cadwallader, \$16. Second race—Mileheats, three in five, Phœbe Mayflower, \$50; Fair Play, \$55. Third race—Dash three miles, Add, \$20; Tenbroeck, \$100. Fourth race—Two-mile dash, Emma C., \$75; Grit, \$22; Russ Butler, \$24.

dash, Emma C., \$75; Grit, \$22; Russ Butler, \$24.

RACES AT BURLINGTON, IA.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 22.—The last day of the Fair was the most beautiful one with reference to the weather and the most interesting in many other respects. The exhibition may be regarded as eminently a successful one. Three races occupied the afternoon, and were run in better style than any that have preceded them. Brown Dick and Sleepy Jane paced for \$25, and Brown Dick took the money in three straight heats, time 2:38½, 2:43½, and 2:44½. Between the heats of the trot which followed Mary H. and Lady Blossom ran half-mile dashes, best two in three for \$55, and Mary H. took the money in two straight heats, time 58 and 59½. The trot for horses that had never beaten 2:35 was the lively race. T. W. Cliford, of Chicago, entered Clifton Bruen; Patterson Carman entered Elder Pogue; Mr. Connor, of Muscatine, entered Maggie S.: W. O. Hopp, of St. Louis, entered Maggie S.: W. O. Hopp, of St. Louis, entered Albino. Albino took the first and second heats, followed by Clifton second, Maggie S. third, Carman and Elder Pogue; time, 2:35½ and 2:36½. In the third heat the leading horses changed places, and Clifton passed under the wire first, followed by Albino, Maggie S., Elder Pogue, and Carman Time, 2:35½. The fourth heat repeated the third, except the two last horses, Carman taking the fourth place and Elder Pogue fifth—time, 2:37½. In the fifth heat Clifton was first, Maggie S. second, Carman third, Elder Pogue first, and billing fifth. Time, 2:36½. First money to Clifton, second to Albino, third to Maggie S.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22.—The attendance at the Sangamon County Fair to-day was very large, and much interest was manifested. The double-team trot, mile heats, best two in three, purse \$150, was won by Col. Knox and mate, owned by C. M. Hall, of Galesburg; time, 2:51 and 2:54.

The county trot for 3-year-olds with no second, for a purse of \$75, was won by Minnie H. Time, 3:53.

The free-for-all running ra RACES AT BURLINGTON, IA.

3:33. The free-for-all running race for a purse of \$250, one mile and repeat, resulted as follows:

Whipsaw 3 2
Hackaway 2 4
John 2 4
John 4 3

The Fair continues over to-morrow.
AGRICHTURAL HOSS-TROT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—The fair held in this city by the Dane County Agricultural Society for the past three days has been quite successful, although the first day was rainy. Some good racing of horses, of local notoriety only, occurred to-day. The managers decided to extend the fair one day more.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cal., Sept. 28.—The trotting race yesterday at Sacramento, for 2-year-olds, best two in three, Susie Brown won in 2:42½ and 2:45,—the best 3-year time ever made in this State.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 22.—A special to the Globe from Philadelphia says it is rumored on good authority that the judges will award to Canada first prizes for woolen goods, furs, and commercial woods. The awards will be made on the 27th inst.

A special from London, Eng., says the Times has still further modified its views of the British Columbia question, and new admits that Canada

Columbia question, and now admits that Canada has made every exertion to carry on the Pacific Railway undertaking, and has more than redeemed its pledges as regards the progress of the work and the expenditures upon it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTERAL, Que., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, has declined with thanks the call made to him by Trinity Church here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Much speculation is indulged in as to the result of tenders for Sec. 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway. The lowest tenders are as follows: Kane & Co., of Montreal, \$1,540,000; Green & Co., of New York, \$1,835,000; Messra. Broison & Whitchead, Alexander, McDonnell & Co., Booth & Co., Steacy & Steacy, and other tenderers range from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000. It is not likely that the final award will be made for some days.

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| 9.86 | 67 | 90 | N. E., fres | h | Thr this |
| 9.87 | 66 | 89 | N. E., fres | h | Cloudy |
| 9.89 | 65 | 94 | N. E., fres | h | . Cloudy |
| , Ra | Tara S | - | | the Santon Street | Weather |
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| 99. | 8 | 58 | S. E. Tree | 1 | Clear. |
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JACKSONVILLE ITEMS,
Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 32.—The Illinois
Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South
is now in session in this city. Bishop Pains is
presiding, and about 30 members constitute the
whole body of the Conference.

All our colleges and scademies have
now opened, and the attendance is much
larger than had been anticipated, in
view of the stringent times. Illinois
College and Whipple Academy, Jacksonville
Business College, Illinois Female College, and
the Attensum and Conservatory of Music all
have their usual number of students, and the
prospects for the school year are very promising.

Bol Smith Russell, Jacksonville's favorite son
and great humorist, accompanied with the
famous Berger Family, gave an entertainment
at Strawn's Opera-House to-night to an immense
suddence.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the Second Page.) charges against Robeson and Babcock; that the party is fearfully extravagant because of the taxation, and because it has not already, with the resources raised, wiped out the entire debt; that it is illegally subverting local self-government in the Southern States by bayonet rule, because response has been given to the resolution of Congress introduced by a Democrat. Scott Lord, of New York. He praised Sam Tilden because he smashed that gigantic Canal Ring, and reduced the taxation of New York \$8,000,000. He made no reference to Tilden's tax record; made no claim on his account for the smashing, single-handed and alone, of the Tweed Ring, and made no reference to the statements of Angust Belmont, or Demas Barnes, or John Kelly, as to his personal character, but claimed spotless political purity and wonderful courage, resolution, and backbone for him. His effort failed to arouse the enthusiasm of his hearers, and the Democrats are more discouraged and weak in this city than ever before.

The great mass-meeting of the campaign was essentially a miserable failure, from which they cannot recover.

TILDEN AS A BOLTER.

TURNS "PRES-SOILER" AND HELPS TO DEFERT CASS AND BUTLES, IN 1845.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

GALESRUEG, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, May 22, 1848. nominated for President Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and for Vice-President Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The opposing Whig candidates were Taylor and Fillmore.

A National Mass Convention, composed mainly of disaffected Democrats, and a few disaffected Whigs, was held at Buffalo on the 9th of August following. Under the guise of professed opposition to slavery, they assumed the designation of "Free-Soilers," and nominated for President Martin Van Buren, for Vice-President Charles Francis Adams. One of the most prominent, active, and earnest supporters of Van Buren and Adams was the present Democratic candidate for President-Samuel J. Tilden. At a Van Buren and Adams meeting held in New York City, in October immediately preceding the Presidential election, Samuel J. Tilden, John Van Buren, and John Cochrane made speeches, and the latter introduced resolutions strongly denouncing Slavery, and its extension to new territory, which resolutions were adopt.

The result of the election was that Taylor and Fillmore received 168 Electoral votes; Cass and Butler, 127; Van Buren and Adams, none. Taylor and Fillmore were accordingly elected. This result would have been precisely reserved had the vote of the State of New York slone, which was given, by reason of the bolting of Van Buren, and Adams, Tilden, and company, to Taylor and Fillmore, been given to Cass and Butler. Of the popular vote in all of the States Taylor and Fillmore, been given to Ass and Butler. Of the popular vote in all of the States that the vote of the State of New York was 36, precisely the majorities the Electoral votes for the States whose Electoral votes received by Taylor and Fillmore, 150,552. The then Electoral votes in New York, Massachusetts, and other States, the Democratic vote of which was divided by the bolting of Van Buren, Adams, Tilden,

1844—Clay, Whig, 232, 482; Polk, Democrat, 237, 588; Birney, Abolition, 15, 812.
1848—Taylor, Whig, 218, 583. Cass, Democrat, 114, 319; Van Buren, Free Soil, 120, 497.
1869—Scott, Whig, 234, 893: Pierce, Democrat, 263, 083; Hale, Free Soil, 25, 329. 1859—Scott, Whig. 234, 882; Pierce, Democrat, 282,083; Hale, Free Soil, 25, 329.

From the foregoing official figures it will be seen that while the Whigs lost, in 1848; a total of 13,899 votes in New York State, as compared with the vote received by the Whig candidate, Clay, in the same State, in 1844, the Democratic lost 123,2369 votes, in 1848, in the same State, as compared with the vote received by the Democratic candidate, Polk, who carried the State by 5,106 majority over Clay in 1844. Again, it will be seen that in 1853, when the Van Buren, Adams, and Tüden bolters didn't bolt, but voted the straight Democratic ticket, the Democratic candidate, Pierce, carried the State by 27,301 majority over Scott, the Whig candidate, and by an increase I Democratic vote of 24,495 over that cast for Polk in 1844.

In Illinois and other Western States similar defection, in the Democratic ranks, all tending to defeat the regular Democratic Presidential candidates in 1848, ensued from the Van Buren, Adams, and Tilden bolt aforesaid. The following table of official figures in the several States named tells its own story:

State.

Taylor. Cass. Van Buren.

named tells its own story:

State. Taylor. Cass.
Illinois. 55, 215 56, 629
Wiscoasin. 13, 747 15, 001
Iowa. 11, 178 12, 125
Michigan. 23, 940 30, 687
Indiana. 69, 907 74, 745
Ohio. 138, 359 154, 773
Vermont. 22, 122 10, 948
Connecticut. 30, 314 27, 046

Vermont 23, 122 10, 948 13, 837
Connecticut...... 30, 314 27, 046 5, 005
The figures in the cases of the two States last named, and of New York and Massachusetts, show the effect of the bolting of Van Buren, Adams, Tilden, and their fellow-bolters of the regular Democratic ticket, to have been more serious in the Eastern States—especially in New York—than in the Western States.

The action of Van Buren and Tilden, aside from its fatal consequences to Case and Butler, and therefore also to the Democratic party, was characterized by gross political dishonesty. Van Buren ever previously, so long as political preferement or a reasonable hope thereof afforded inducement so to do, had been notoriously subservient to the will of the slave-power. His faithful political protege, Tilden, had kept him company. When seli-interest and ambitton prompted otherwise, however, both Van Buren and Tilden executed a complete political somerasult from pro-slavery Democracy to virtual Abolitionism. Then, Samuel J. Tilden failing to realize any political benefit from this sudden change, as suddenly and with equal political agility vaulted back again into the fold of Democracy, which was but a synonym for slavery, and from supporting slavery and slavery extension under the lead of Pierce and Buchanan, not unnaturally supported secession and treason under the lead of Jeff Davis.

THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

THE "SONS OF LIBERTY." BAKE THOMPSON'S REPORT TO THE REBEL GOV-ERRMENT—"I WAS A MEMBER, AND 'GRAND COMMANDER' IN ILLINOIS, OF THE ORDER OF 'SONS OF LIBERTY'": S. C. JUDD. Following are extracts from a report of J. Thompson, Rebel "Commissioner," to "the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State" of the Rebel Government,—the report being dated "Toronto, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864." The original document is now in the hands of the Government of the United States. ment of the United States:

document is now in the hands of the Government of the United States:

... We have afforded the Northwestern States the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty.

On my errival here I heard that there was such an organization as the order of the 'Sons of Liberty' in the Northern Sides; and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles, and its objects, and, if possible, to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the General Government to correct a secosing State. The resolutions of 1788 and 1790 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the Government. Its organization was especially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of companies.

In the month of June last, the universal feeling among its members, leaders, and brivates, was that it was useless to hold a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power and would certainly re-elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertuned, and freely expressed, that, by a bold, vigorous, and concerted movement, the three great Northwestern States of Itilinots, Indiana, and

and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature, and the 10th of July would be premature, and the 10th of July would be premature, and the 10th of August was fixed upon for a general upor on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peorla, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago on the 10th. The first one was at Peorla, and, to finks it a success, I agreed that so much money as were necessary would be Invasible by me. It was held and was a decided seemed to be swayed but by one leading idea—peace. The friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance. Lincoln's manifests shocked the country. The belief in some way prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction; and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot-box. At all events they argued that the trial of the ballot-box about be made before a resort to force,—always a deirner ressort. The Springfield meeting came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peorla had already diminished; the whole tons of the speakers was, that the people must rely on the ballothox for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the Order box of the American and this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which was discovered, and some of the leading men were alwayed with the desirn to arm the members of the Order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullits and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Gevernor of Indiana, and, believing it would man in proparation of the Re

and to burn the City of New York. Towards the end of the report he says:

The Presidential election has so demoralized the leaders of the Order of the 'Sons of Liberty' that a new organization under new leaders has become an absolute necessity. This is now going forward with great vigor and success. The new Order is styled the 'Order of the Star.' There is a general expectation that there will soon be a new draft, and the members swear resistance to another draft. It is purely military, wholly independent of politics and politicians. It is given out among the members that Stonewall Jackson is the founder of the Order, and the name has its significance from the stars on the collars of Southern officers. There is no ground to doubt that the masses, to a large extent, of the North are trave and true, and believe Lincoln a tyrant and usurper.

I have so many papers in my possession which, in the hands of the enemy, would utterly ruin and desiroy many of the promuent men of the North, that a due sense of my obligation to them will force on me the extremest caution in my movements.

["I was a member, and 'Grand Commander' in Illinois, of the Order of 'Sons of

LOUISIANA. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN
THE FIRST DISTRICT.
Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

New Orlinans, Sept. 14.—The First District
Republican Congressional Convention met yesterday to nominate a candidate for Congress to
fill the vacancy on the ticket occasioned by the
withdrawal of ex-Gov. Warmoth. For reasons
which he deems sufficient, Gov. Warmoth prefers to be a candidate for the Lower House in
the State Legislature, to which he will undoubtedly be elected. The choice of the Convention
fell upon Judge William M. Burwell, a gentleman who reflects credit upon the Republican
party, and whose election would be an honor to

edly be elected. The choice of the Convention fell upon Judge William M. Burwell, a gentleman who reflects credit upon the Republican party, and whose election would be an honor to his district and to the State.

Judge Burwell is a native of Virginia, and a genial gentleman of that famous old school. He comes of an ancient and honorable family,—his father having been the personal friend and private secretary of Thomas Jefferson, and, for several consecutive terms, a member of Congress. Before the War, the Judge was an Old-Line Whig, and his State-Rights principles made him an ardent supporter of the fortunes of his State in the War. He was during that period a member of the Virginia Senate. Since peace has been restored, however, he has, with Longstreat and other Southern men of that stamp believed that the interests of this section could best be subserved by the party which had been successful in the struggle of arms, and has given the Republican party the benefit of his able pen. He is a remarkable statistician, and his mind is stored with an inexhaustible fund of facts, which he is fully able to apply. Judge Burwall is one of the very ablest political and commercial writers in the South. For many years he was editor of DeBow's Review, both when it was published in Richmond and afterward in this city. During the last four years he has been the leading writer on the New Orleans Republican, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

The nomination was quite a surprise to the Judge, and gave universal satisfaction to the Republicans of his district and of the State. He will challenge Gen. Randall 1. Gibson, his Democratic opponent, to a joint canvass and discussion throughout the district. As he and Gen. Gibson are personal friends, he will hardly receive as discourteous treatment ment as Mr. Packard's proposition was the statement in the Democratic opponent, to a joint canvass and discussion throughout the district. As he and democratic opponent, to a joint canvass would give it an honorable recognition, to whi

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT DAY AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispotes to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Secretary Bristow had a grand reception here to-day, in company with the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson. He sarrived from Richmond at 3 p. m. and was met at the depot by a large delegation of Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry with a band of music, and escorted to the residence of the Hon. Josea L. Williams. Mr. Bristow was greeted with hearty cheers as he passed through the streets, many Democrats tossing their hats in honor of Bristow, after which he addressed a large crowd at the Fort Wayne College campus, west of this city. Secretary Bristow made a vigorous, cloquent, and effective speech, which surprised those who had been assured that he was no orator. His remarks produced the greatest enthusiasm. He was followed by Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indians, who made a brief but telling speech, which was greeted with frequent and hearty applause. The meeting was in every respect a grand success. The Democrats got up a counter demonstration in honor of Gov. Rendricks and others. They had a torchlight procession and speech at the Rink by Gov. Hendricks.

VISIT OF COURTEST TO GOV. HAYES.

COLUMBUS, Q., Sept. 22.—Tho Philladelphia Veteran Club, the Alliegheny Club, and the

REOKUR, IA.

REOKUK, IA., Sept. 22.—A large and enthusastic Republican meeting was held at the CourtHouse last evening, at which a Hayes and
Wheeler club was organized and officers elected.
Over 100 members were enrolled. Delegates to
the County Convention were also chosen. The
Republicans of this city are fully awakened,
and will conduct an active canvass.

OREGON.

Republicans of this city are fully awakened, and will conduct an active canvasa.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22.—The Oregon Legislature has elected Gov. Grover to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory have nominated John P. Judion a Delegate of Congress.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 22.—The Democratic rally here to-night was a fine affair. There were about 1,500 torches in procession after with Gen. Sigel and the Hon. S. S. Cox addressed a large meeting at the Opera-House.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 22.—Gen. Conway, of New York, was to speak at a Republican meeting in the Eighth Ward to-night, but the meeting was broken up at the beginning of his speech by a crowd of 150 men antagonistic to Mr. Conways views, principally Irish, who had threatened during the day that he should not speak. No cause for the trouble is now known, unless it be that Conway is of Irish descent and a Republican.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Barbour Levis, Republican nominee for Congress in the Memphis District, was denounced to-night by the Hayes and Wheeler Club, composed of all the white and a majority of the colored Republican of this city. They charge Lewis with procuring the nomination by corrupt means, demand his withdrawal from the race, denounce and repudate the Convention that nominated him, and demand a call for a new convention.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Salo

working all right for the Republicans in Wisconsin.

WHILE SENATOR BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI, was at headquarters yesterday, a Tribung reporter had a brief talk with him. Mr. Bruce is a gentleman of liberal sentiments and education, courtly in his manner, and genial and social. He says that the condition of Louisian and Mississippi to-day is worse than at any time since the War, and that the spirit of rebellion is as strong in those States as it was at any time in 1830 or 'ol. The White-Liners and White-Leaguers are thoroughly organized and drilled. They move, when called upon, with the precision of regulars. They are well officered, and intimidate all Republican voters. The colored upon Land no show at all under the present regime. The State of Mississippi is Republican by s majority of about 30,000, but the colored and Republican vote has been thrown out either by fraud or intimidate all Republican vote has been thrown out either by fraud or intimidate and the colored men are unorganized and unarmed. They cannot even purchase or obtain arms for self-protection. The election boards have two boxes at the polls—one for Republican, the other for Democratic votes or entirely 'thrown out. What cannot be done by intimidation is done by fraud, and, barefaced and openly. Senator Bruce thinks that if Tilden should be elected it would be a sad day indeed for Republicans in the South.

A southern out either have to lay down entirely or leave the Southern States.

In a letter received from a prominent old-line Democrat in Mississippi, sent to a gentleman well known in this city, it was stated that if Tilden should be elected it would prove a sad day indeed for Republicans in the Southern states.

A private dispatch was received yesterday by the Pullman Palace Car Company, which was afterwards sent to Republican Headquarters, in which it was stated that 80 miles west of Savannah, Ga., the trains on the railroads were stopped on account of a terrible conflict which was going on there between the whites and the blacks. The affai

tacked by an armed body of White-Liners. The greatest amount of feeling prevailed, and terror and desolation seemed to reign. From the above it may be seen how the Southern Democracy are acting. The dispatch may be regarded as thoroughly authentic, as agents of the Pullman Palace Car Company everywhere have strict orders to report everything which may transpire within their sections affecting railroad interests.

OUR BARNEY AND OUR CARTER.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CRICAGO, Sept. 18.—The New Orleans Bulletia ("Reform") has this to say in reference to the non-payment of Southern claims:

Who defends them? What true man of Southern birth, who loves the beautiful and gracious land of his nativity, will lift his voice to screen or palliate the treachery, the cowardice, the base and pusilianimous servility of this Democratic House in its dealings with the South? If there be any such, any who has the hardihood to make himself the champion of this body which has just dissolved, any and has the hardihood to make himself the champion of this body which has just dissolved annapply to meet again, let him came forward where all may see and recognize him. We wish to know the name, the character, and the antecedents of the man who will undertake to justify the record of the Democratic House before a Southern andience.

We will make this applooy, however, for our Beaute and Beaute and Rente Carter. The spirit term will not be a supplied to the control of the part of the property of the control of the period of t

ord of the Democratic House before a Southern andience.

We will make this apology, however, for our Barney and Brother Carter: The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. The Senate and President had their eyes upon every move. No slaves will be paid for during the existence of the present Congress. When Brother Tilden and "Reform" usurps the Government, then Elder Hampton, Parsons, Vance, Deacon Hill, and the rost of the boys, may chant a grand Te-Deum: "We praise thee, O Sam! We acknowledge thee to be the man!" And, upon that occasion, our Barney (who, by the way, has a good voice) and Brother Carter will join the chorus:

Grana treason pay with loyal gusto;

HOW TO PRESERVE FENCE-POSTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Das Moures, Ia., Sept. 18.—Benjamin Chaplin, an old farmer near Anamosa, Jones County, set fence-posts thirty-five years ago, which are to-day as sound as when set. Near the lowerend of the posts he bored a three-quarter-inch hole from the side to the centre of the post. This hole he filled with salt, and secured with a pine plug. Haif a bushel of salt will supply one mile of fence, and one man can "salt" 200 posts a day. His theory is, that the salt keeps the posts always moist. The alternate wetting and drying of posts produces the decay. Posts set in water will not decay. The salt attracts meliture. His posts never fail.

WILLIAM R. DUNCAN.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—William R. Duncan, well known throughout the Union as a short-horn breeder and dealer, residing at Towanda. McLean County, is lying very low at Normal. He was taken ill with flux at the Ottawa Fair, and could be taken no nearer home than Normal. This afternoon a groundless report spread about, and even appeared in the afternoon papers, that he was dead.

INDIAN

Crook's Column Joyfu by the Black-Hills

Forty Sioux Killed and F in the Slim Buttes

After Another Season Cloud's Chiefs Si

Big Fool Brings Un in the List of Cr

The Spotted Tail Wa

CROOK'S COL A HUNGRY CROW

CROOK'S ADVANCE GUARD, Da. Sept. 19, VIA FT. LARAMIE, Crook and staff, with an escort rived here this evening, en rou patch. Large quantities of sur City. The command had finis day's march, and were just slau and ponics for the evening's me of cattle and several wagon-lo rushed wildly toward them, yelling terrifically, and could hard from helping themselves untilisated. Delicacies were annual supply trains from Fort Lara on, now between this point the way to the comma quantities of quartermaster's

has been tendered Crook from Black Hills to the other. Crook msand. Salutes were of which a petition for military pared on a few hours' notice and miners, was presented. The snever can ferget, as flocks of armed to the teeth, crowded are worn officers and gave vent in the for the army which had endured

HEAD OFF THE SIG A later and more careful accidian loss in the recent battle make it as follows: Killed, 40

prisoners, 20.
The Sioux are still giving

have been killed in the northed Hills this summer, and over 30 stolen. It is generally believed lages lately destroyed by Crook sheltered most of the savages with the savages w

dust was taken out to Ch last week. The treasure owest estimate, placed at \$800,6

CROOK AT RED CLOU RED CLOUD AGENCY. Sept. 2I. and staff., with a few other office pondents, arrived here from Cu-ng, having made 90 miles in less Crook was guide, and brought a the hills without regard to trails party numbered only 14, and rithout escort.

THE TREATY-MA

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 20.

AMIE, Wy., Sept. 22.—At 10:30 th Indians sent word to the Comitey were ready for another Co Commission at once prepared for attendance of the Indians was myesterday.

The first speaker was Little Wyesterday that he heard somethim almost cry. He has always when the Great Father made are the railroad through the Indians was told him yesterday that he wilks a man without a country, if The different kinds of animals were not for one band, but for for all time. He wanted the Prethem, each year, three kinds owished all the white men who the tribe to live with them always when the Great Father made are "Whenever you have set bound vations, you make a law that we beyond them, and we wish you year to each of our women and wished the white men who among the Brules, who are Ogaliala women, to come and He was

WILLING TO SIGN THE Power of the Indian country, those we should be fed, and that the Commission had brocondition that while the young into the Indian country, those we should be fed, and that the Commiscion that the Indian country, those we should be fed, and that the Commiscion that the fed annuit to them before the end of the moon, as the weather will soon I have forbidden us to hunt the hid derstood that there was \$25 exhem yet in addition to the \$25 had already received for huntin Nebraska. When the Agency we here they had a right to go an understood when the new Age Ishaed that they would be depth to hunt. He wanted an annuity in place of it.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, on the Part of the Commission would write a letter to make his all gove to New York to Taey might now be on the way, mission would write a letter to washing for the Great Council, and the leves desired to go to Washing Great Father. They also whathe hall-breed children. A full was said should be given to them they could make it out.

"HIM y SHOPLID SEE THE!"

Col. Boone said that they would not say would get here. The Commission when half-breed children. A full was said should be given to them be allowed to stay.

"Little Would

nominated John P. Judson a segress.
COLUMBUS, O.
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FOND DU LAC, WIS.

I Dispatch to The Tribuns.
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O, Wis., Sept. 22.—Ex-Gov. Salobe opening campaign speech at

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d for Republicans in the South. should be elected it would be a d for Republicans in the South-nen would either have to lay down ave the Southern States. received from a prominent old-line Mississippl, sent to a gentleman n this city, it was stated that if a be elected it would prove a sad State and a genuine reign of terror he South.

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SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

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ms be seen how the Southern re acting. The dispatch may as thoroughly anthentic, as e Pullman Palace Car Company ave strict orders to report every-nay transpire within their sections oad interests.

ARNEY AND OUR CARTER.

**ARNEY AND

the this apology, however, for our other Carter: The spirit was widing, a weak. The Senate and President upon every move. No slaves will ring the existence of the present her. Brother Tilden and "Reform" wernment, then Elder Hampton, so, Deacon Hill, and the rest of chant a grand Te-Deum: "We Sam! We acknowledge thee to And, upon that occasion, our by the way, has a good voice) and r will join the chorus:

PRESERVE FENCE-POSTS.
brrespondence of The Tribune.
s, Ia., Sept. 18.—Benjamin Chapmov near Anamosa, Jones County, y-five years ago, which are en set. Near the lower end is three-quarter-inch hole entre of the post. This hole is ecured with a pine plugal will supply one mile of man. can "salt" 200 posts a day, that the salt keeps the posts. The alternate wetting and dry-produces the decay. Posts set in 'decay. The salt attracts moiswer fall.

K. DUNCAN.

Don't to The Tribune.

ON, Ill., Sept. 22.—William R. known throughout the Union as a seeder and dealer, residing at Toan County, is lying very low at taken ill with flux at the tild be taken no nearer home afternoon a groundless resid even appeared in the after was dead.

at Dispatch to The Tribune.

ac, Wis., Sept. 22.—A boy named this city, 12 years old, while play-levator, to-day, was drawn mothered. TAD-FALL.

Ia., Sept. 22.—George Caty, fell head long into an ach at a late hour last night, overed was dead. Deceased was ive of Gov. Kirkwood.

dence London Times.

apers in Italy, Spain, and been warmly advocating of Columbus. The greath has been the charge of concured that the mother of his married to him. A Valent's that this obstacle has are work by Father Simon hished in 1627, has been discoviversity Library there—a history h West India conquests—which is that Columbus married a first who gave birth to Diego Coma widower, and that he tondown, who became the ad Colom. The Vathan a Verita, declares that this seal Columbus' traimph, but whether the work was written years after Columbus' death. onization of Columbus.

Crook's Column Joyfully Received by the Black-Hills Miners.

INDIANS.

Forty Sioux Killed and Forty Wounded in the Slim Buttes Fight.

After Another Season of Talk, Red Cloud's Chiefs Sign the Treaty.

Big Fool Brings Up the Rear in the List of Crosses.

The Spotted Tail Warriors to Be Wrestled with Next.

CROOK'S COLUMN.

A HUNGRY CROWD. CROOK'S ADVANCE GUARD, CUSTER CITY, Da., Sept. 19, VIA FT. LARAMIE, Wy., Sept. 32.—Gen. Da. Sept. 19, VIA FT. LARAMTE, Wy., Sept. 22.—Gen. Crook and staff, with an escort of 20 men, arrived here this evening, en route to Ft. Laramie, whither the General has been called to confer with Gen. Sheridan, as intimated in my last dispatch. Large quantities of supplies reached the column at a point some 25 miles north of Crook City. The command had finished a terrible day's march, and were just slaughtering horses and ponies for the evening's meal, when a drove of cattle and several wagon-loads of supplies, purchased at Crook City, were seen coming over an adjacent hill. The troops rushed wildly toward them, yelling and huzzahing terrifically, and could hardly be restrained from helping themselves until food could be issued. Delicacies were sent down from the mining towns for the sick and wounded. These are now being well cared for and comfortably transported on mule litters. The entire column is slowly following Crook to this point, where it will probably remain until the result of the con-ference of Sheridan and Crook is known. Two reference of Sheridan and Crook is known. Two supply trains from Fort Laramie and Camp Rob-inson, now between this point and Deadwood on the way to the command, contain immense quantities of quartermaster's and subsistence supplies.

has been tendered Crook from one end of the Black Hills to the other. Crook City, Montana City, and Deadwood miners flocked in by the thousand. Salutes were fired, bunting dis-played, and the entire scene was one of the ut-most enthusiasm. At Deadwood, Crook and staff were given a grand reception, in the course of which a petition for military protection, pre-pared on a few hours' notice and signed by 700 miners, was presented. The scene was one I never can ferget, as flocks of rugged miners, armed to the teeth, crowded around the travel-wern officers and gave vent in the wildest cheers for the army which had endured so much in the

A later and more careful account of the Indian loss in the recent battle of Slim Buttes make it as follows: Killed, 40; wounded, 45;

make it as follows: Killed, 40; wounded, 45; prisoners, 20.

The Sioux are still giving the miners and ranchmen much trouble. James Bryan, of Louisville, Ky., was killed by a small band on the 16th inst. out on a ranch 8 miles northwest of Deadwood. Four or five other massacres have occurred within the past few weeks, while stock is stolen almost daily. A soldier named Miner, Company A, Fifth Cavalry, out hunting against orders, was also killed last week. It is estimated that

gainst orders, was also killed last week. It is estimated that

ONE HUNDRED MEN
have been killed in the northern part of the
Hills this summer, and over 800 head of stock
stolen. It is generally believed that the villages lately destroyed by Crook's column have
sheltered most of the savages who have committad these orkers. Mining interests are in a wonderful state of ativity. Four hundred thousand dollars in dust was taken out to Cheyenne by one train last week. The treasure was loaded on two sagons and escorted by 40 mounted men. Gold last is the currency of the country everywhere, and shipments of the precious metal are being quietly made almost daily. The yield of the nines in the vicinity of Deadwood is, at the owest estimate, placed at \$800,000 for the scannot.

CROOK AT RED CLOUD. CROOK AT RED CLOUD.

RED CLOUD AGENCY. Sept. 2I.—Gen. Crook and staff, with a few other officers and correspondents, arrived here from Custer this morning, having made 90 miles in less than 20 hours. Crook was guide, and brought the party out of he hills without regard to trails or roads. The arry numbered only 14, and came through rithout escort.

THE TREATY-MAKERS.

ANOTHER CONFAB.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 20., via FORT LARAME, Wy., Sept. 22.—At 10:30 this morning the
Indians sent word to the Commissioner that
they were ready for another Council, and the Commission at once prepared for a "talk." The attendance of the Indians was much larger than resterday.

The first speaker was Little Wound, who said

The first speaker was Little Wound, who said yesterday that he heard something that made him almost cry. He has always considered that when the Great Father made arrangements for the railroad through the Indian country he would pay for it for 50 years. He has always considered this his own country, and when it was told him yesterday that he was to be made like a man without a country, it made him cry. The different kinds of animals that he wanted The different kinds of animals that he wanted were not for one band, but for all the bands, for all time. He wanted the President to give them, each year, three kinds of wagons. He wished all the white men who married into the tribe to live with them always, and that it be not possible to send them away at any time.
"Whenever you have set bounds to our reservations, you make a law that we should not go beyond them, and we wish you to give \$25 each year to each of our women and children." He wished the white men who were living among the Brules, who are married to the Ogallala women, to come and live with them. He was

WILLING TO SIGN THE PAPERS

which the Commission had brought here on condition that while the young men are gone into the Indian country, those who stayed here should be fed, and that the Commission should see to it that rations are brought here until spring, and he wanted the annuity goods issued them before the end of the present new moon, as the weather will soon be cold. "You have forbidden us to hunt the buffalo." He understood that there was \$25 cach to be given them yet in addition to the \$25,000 that they had already received for hunting privileges in Nebraska. When the Agency was established here they had a right to go and hunt, but he understood when the new Agency was established that they would be deprived of the right to hunt. He wanted an annuity of \$25 per head in place of it.

of the part of the Commission, replied that with reference to the things which he asked for her all and more provided for in the paper which they are asked to sign. This Commission will use all their power to secure rations for them through the winter, and he himself with reference to the annuity goods, he Commission to day all he could in behalf of their beople. With reference to the annuity goods, he Commission could not say what time they would get here. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had gone to New York to purchase them. Tasy might now be on the way, and the Commission would write a letter to-day shout the master. As for the white men who had married light the tribe, they would not be linearized light to the work of the Association. The following of the Young Men's Christian Association State Convention, to-day mostly considered rounding the tribe, they would not be maderned to the matter before the Great Council, and the Indians injury would not be linearized light the tribe, they would not be linearized light the tribe, they would not be linearized light that the wasted the commission to make haste and lay the matter before the Great Council, and the Indians themselves the Great Council and the Indians themselves the Great Council and the Indians themselves the Great Council and the Indians themselves the Indians the Indians the Indians the Indians the Indians the Indi

afternoon. In the meantime, the provisions for the feast would be given them.

Little Wound said that the Commission had said nothing about the additional \$5,000 that was promised them for their hunting rights; to which Judge Gaylord replied that the President had tried to get it for them last winter, but could not. The Commission would do all they could this winter to secure them that money, but could not promise them any money certainly.

The Indians were then informed that the Commission wanted the Chief and two headmen of each band selected to sign the treaty at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

men of each band selected to sign the treaty at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MAKING THEIR MARK.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., Sept. 20, via SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 22.—This evening the Commission consummated a treaty with the Sloux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes at this Agency, the Indians agreeing to the propositions made to them on the 7th inst., without the change of a single word, which proposition has already been published in full. The following-named Indians were selected by their people to sign for the Ogallalas, after the treaty had been read over, and interpreted to them, before signing. Red Cloud, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, Red Dog, Little Wound, American Horse, Afraid-of-the-Bear, Three Bears, Fire Hunter, Quick Bear, Red Leaf, Fire-Eyes-Man, White Bow, Good Bull, Sorrel Horse, Weasel Bear, Two Lance, Bad Wound, High Bear, He-Takes-The-Evening-Soldier, Slow Bull, High Wolf, Big Fool. The Caeyennes and Arapahoes will not sign until to-morrow; after which the Commissioners will start at once for the Spotted Tail Agency and consummate the treaty there.

RED CLOUD.

To the surprise of the Commissioners, after

Indian were selected by the following-amound in Gogliabas, after the treaty had been read from the original proposed to them, before significant the content of the proposed to them, before significant the content of the proposed to them, before a significant the content of the proposed to the proposed the signature to the treaty there.

To the surprise of the Commissioners, after the proposed their signatures to the treaty there.

To the surprise of the Commissioners, after the proposed their signatures to the treaty, but the proposed their signatures to the treaty, but the proposed their signatures to the treaty, by a number of them before they would touch the proposed the proposed the proposed their signatures to the treaty, but the proposed the proposed the proposed the signature of the proposed to the proposed the signature of the proposed to the proposed

solicited and were present, affixed their cross to the paper, a copy of which was given to them at their request.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Gen. Newton has addressed a special circular to the citizens of Astoria, within whose territory is the shaft of the excavation of Hell-Gate. He has to "thank

them for their fortitude, notwithstanding the attempts to make a panic instituted by the pol-troons of the male sex." The inhabitants are advised, near the time of the explosion, to be without the cordon established, leaving their houses with the doors and windows open. In every case where the cellings are disturbed, the advice would be to vacate the houses at the time of the explosion. There is no liability of the walls being overthrown or impaired.

The people of Astoria propose to make Sunday a general out-door holiday.

Gen. Newton and his aids will fire the mine from a point 600 yards distant. A nearer place

which a view of the explosion could be had.

The New York Sabbath Committee have The New York Sabbath Committee have addressed a .communication to Gen. Newton urging that some other day than Sunday be chosen for the explosion, and saying: "So important an achievement of engineering science and skill will be noticed in other parts of the world, and the fact that Sunday was chosen for the grand occasion will be understood as in accordance with the foreign usage which makes that a gala day, and so it will do not a little to impair the force of our example as a 'Sabbath-keeping people.'" The General replied, orally, that, while he respected the Sabbath as much as the gentlemen whose sentiments the note represented, the explosion on that day was a matter of necessity.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

MILWAUKER IN The Pribusa.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the creditors of E. P. Allis & Co., held in the office of Finches, Lynde & Miller this morning, a committee of five of the creditors was appointed,—Hanner, of Cleveland, Tenney, of Uhicago, T. H. Judd, W. G. Fitch, and R. P. Elmore, of Mil-

H. Judd, W. G. Fitch, and R. P. Elmore, of Milwaukee. The meeting was then adjourned to Oct. 5.

The Committee are to have a full statement of Mr. Allis' affairs given them, with a schedule of all property, with appraisal, which they are to critically examine and report upon at the adjourned meeting. It is the opinion of several of the creditors that the only result is bankruptcy or compromise. All, however, hope for a favorable compromise and the keeping of the works running.

WHISKY.

Pardon-Clerk Gray's Report to the Attorney-General on the Case of Hesing et Al.

The Chief Law-Officer of the Nation Recommends an Equalization of Sentence.

Judge Bangs' Return --- What He Says About the Matter.

The following is the letter of the Pardon-Clerk to the Attorney-General in the matter of the pardons of the whiskyites:

follows:

I. The petition of over twelve thousand (12,000)

'citizens of the City of Chicago" for the pardon of A. C. Hesing, in which they say "Mr. Hesing has so long been an honored citizen of this community, and has done so many things for our city, our State, and our country, that in our opinion the elemency which we pray your Excellency to bestow has been richly merited."

II. The petition of over six thousand (6,000) "citizens of Chicago," for the pardon of A. C. Hesing, representing that his sentence of two years imprisonment appears to them and "to the people of Chicago generally" to be "a very hard sentence," and that his case is, in their opinion "a proper case for the interposition of Executive elemency." They therefore beg that a pardon may be granted to said A. C. Hesing "when in the jndgment of the President he shall have sufficiently atomed for the violation of law. They also pray the President "to include in the pardon George T. Burroughs, H. B. Miller, and Simon Powell, who have been severally sentenced for one year and six months."

III. The petition of over 2,000 citizens of Chi-

Powell, who have seen severally sentenced for one year and six months."

III. The petition of over 2,000 citizens of Chicago, Galena, Springfield, and other principal cities and towns of Illinois, saying: "Mr. Hesing, has so long been an honored citizen that in our opinion the clemency which we pray been richly merited."

IV. The petition of nearly 500 "Democratic voters and citizens of Cook County," who say: "We the subscribers, Democratic voters and citizens of Cook County, "who say: "We the subscribers, Democratic voters and citizens of Cook County, "who say: "Retellency to grant a full pardon to D. G. Rush, H. B. Miller, H. J. Pahlman, A. B. Dickenson, A. C. Hesing, George T. Burroughs, Jonathan Abel, William Cooper, Simon Powell, and R. P. Hutchins, believing, as we do, that the ends of justice are fully satisfied, and that a pardom would meet the approval of our best citizens." The first signature to this petition is that of the Hon. M. R. M. Wallace, Judge of the County Court of Cook County.

V. The petition of the Hon. Monroe Heath.

meet the approval of our best citizens." The first signature to this petition is that of the Hon. M. R. M. Wallace, Judge of the County Court of Cook County.

V. The petition of the Hon. Monroe Heath, Mayor-elect of Chicago, and 21 of the 36 Aldermen of that city.

VI. The request of eighteen of the nine-teen Representatives in Congress from Illimois asking that Executive clemency be exercised in the case of A. C. Hesing; among whom are the Representatives of all three of the districts which together include the City of Chicago.

VII. The petition of sixty-eight (68) "citizens of Chicago et Bohemian origin," representing that A. C. Hesing "has for years been a very useful and respected citizon of Chicago."

I have the honor to refer also in addition to these petitions, to letters on file, received from eminent citizens of Illinois. which are entitled to consideration; and among these, to the following as worthy of special attention:

From A. McDonaid, Esq., in which he expresses his nope for the pardon of A. C. Hesing, and the others who were sentenced with him.

From the Hon. M. R. M. Wallace, County Judge of Cook County, mentioned above as having signed the petition of Democratic citizens and voters of Chicago, and his letter, written specially on behalf of Simon Powell, expresses a thorough personal knowledge of his character, ane in the kindest terms urges the President to grant hims pardon.

From the Hon. John G. Rogers, of Chicago, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for Cook County, asking the President for "an early exercise of clemency" in the case of A. C. Hesing, and suggesting that the President is of your Exercise of Clemency "in the asse of A. C. Hesing, and suggesting that the President for "an early exercise of clemency" in the asse of A. C. Hesing, and suggesting that the President for "an early exercise of clemency in the asset of the Supreme Court of Illinois, dated Chicago, Ang. 10, and addressed to the President, in which he says, among other things:

"I learn that application has been m

ALEXANDER T. GRAY, Pardon Clerk.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAFT
indorsed Pardon-Clerk Gray's letter as follows:

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Sept. 19, 1876.—Upon consideration of the report of the District-Attorney in the cases of Authony C. Hesing, George T. Burrougha, H. B. Miller, and Simon Powell, applicants for pardon, and of petitions in their behalf on file, all of which are particularly referred to in the within report, I recommend that the term of imprisonment of each of them be reduced to three months, and amount of fine of each to \$1,000.

ALPONSO TAFT, Attorney-General.

BANGS RETURNS.

Judge Bangs returned to the city yesterday morning and resumed his labors in the Government building. He looks for the pardons today, although a possible delay in malling them may result in their not arriving here before Monday. In a conversation with the Judge, a Tribune reporter obtained from him the follows.

owing expression of opinion as to the pardon

ment.

lowing expression of opinion as to the pardon ing business.

"I believe," said Judge Banga, "that I did exactly right. I examined the matter with a great deal of care, and that phase of it never impressed me before,—that those men actually pleaded guilty under a sort of expectation that they were to be treated exactly alike with the others who pleaded guilty. What that expectation arose from, I can hardly conjecture, for we certainly gave them no promise, nor anything that could be construed into a promise, as to the terms of the Court, because we knew nothing about it. But, taking their standpoint, and reading the affidavits, which had a great many things in them that were not true, or at least were misstatements, and reading the statements of their counsel, I became so thoroughly convinced, at least sufficiently convinced, that I hadn't a reasonable doubt in my own mind that they did so plead that I made up my mind that it was probably my duty to do what the courts always dogive a prisoner the benefit of a reasonable doubt. I think it was even stronger than a reasonable doubt. The strong probabilities are that they had actually pleaded guilty under an expectation on their part—whatever the foundation of that expectation may have been—that they would be treated exactly alike. I did it on my own investigation, without a suggestion or intimation from any-body. Of course, the Attorney-General wanted a report of some sort from me, without suggesting to me what the report should be, After reflecting upon it awhile, I took an evening, carefully looked over the whole matter, and wrote my statement. I think I did what was exactly right. Why, you'd be surprised to see who recommended the pardons. There was Judge Dickey, of the Supreme Court, Judge Rogers, Judge McAllister, Judge Wallace, and many other prominent Democrats. Judge Wallace, and many other prominent Democr

"What part did W. F. Hildreth have in the nogotiations?"
"He made the agreement here in this office with me, and said that the fine would have to come out of his own pocket, every cent of it."
"He didn't go to Washington, then, as he states, see the Attorney-General, make the terms with him, and then come back here, the only possessor of the big secret besides the Attorney-General?"
"He may have gone to Washington. I don't know about that. But I do know that the terms were made with me, right in this office."

Again is the Hildreth family trait exhibited. COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A Condensed Business Directory of Many of Chicago's Leading Houses.

Below will be found a valuable list of Chicago wholesale and manufacturing houses, and country buyers would certainly find it of great value or reference: INSURANCE.

H. S. Tiffany & Co., fire and marine insu rance agents, office Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st. WHOLESALE GEOGRES.
Sprague, Warner & Co., dealers in staple and

fancy groceries; factors of tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles, Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan-av.

smokers' articles, Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan-av.

OFFRE AND SPICE MILLS.

Sprague, Warner & Griswold, proprietors of the Grocers' Coffee and Snice Mills, 152 and 153 Michigan-av.

Phenix Mills, Knowles, Cloyes & Co., jobbers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, sirups, and fancy groceries, 31 River-st.

OROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.

Abram French & Co., importers of china, glass, and earthenware, lamps, and korosene fixtures, Nos. 101 and 103 Wabash avenue.

F. & E. Jaeger, importers of crockery, china, glass, and lamp goods, No. 73 Wabash avenue.

Kent & Keith, importers crockery, china, and glassware, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 73 and 81 Wabash avenue.

S. B. Parkhurst, importer and jobber, crock-

Chicago Iron Bedstead, No. 49 North Wells-st.
IRON BOLLERS AND FOUNDRY.

F. C. Wells, machine-shop and foundry. Engines made aspecialty. No. 116 South Clinton-st.
MILLINERY.

Gage Brothers & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and faney goods, Wabash avenue and Madison street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in millinery and straw and faney goods, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.
Walsh & Hutschinson, wholesale millinery, straw goods, and notions, 160 and 162 Wabash-av.

Daly, Henrotin & Co., wholesale millinery, and flower manufacturers, 144 Wabash avenue.
Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabash-av.

LEAD-PIPE AND SHEET-LEAD.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-pipe, sheet, bar, and pig lead, and shot, No. 70 North Clinton street.

Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State street. Holton & Hildreth, furniture, wholesale and retail, Nos. 225 and 227 State street.

Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in coal, of-fice No. 103 Washington street. C. H. Dyer & Co., coal, No. 73 Washington

CASUALTIES.

A Train on the Pan Handle Road Thrown Down an Embank-

Six Passengers Killed and Twenty or Thirty Injured.

The Daily Record of Lesser Mishaps.

FATAL JUMP.
COLUMBUS. O., Sept. 22.—A most frightful accident occurred at an early hour this morning at Black Lick Ststion, on the Pan-Handle Road, about 12 miles from this city. The train was running at a rate of perhaps 40 miles an hour, when, from some cause or other, four cars of the train jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, which is some 25 or 30 feet in this embankment, which is some 25 or 30 feet in this place. The engine, baggage-car, and mail-car remained on the track, while those in the rear went off. This leads some to think that the accident was caused by a broken rail, while others are of the opinion that it was caused by jumping the track while making the curve. The cars that went down the embankment are in a terribly broken condition. One gentleman who was on the train states that the cars are fine enough to make-kindling-wood, and that there is not a single wheel on any of the cars.

Intelligence was at once sent to the city, and in a few minutes a wrecking-train and physicians were on the scene of the accident, and every attention was given the wounded that could be.

Conductor Lacy, who was in charge of the train, and his assistants, did what was in their power to alleviate the sufferers until assistance arrived.

"Well, this is all there is about that: He takes his sentence and pays a fine of \$3,000, with the understanding that he is to be pardoned, or his sentence is to be commuted, whatever you may call it."

"Isn't that letting him off rather easily?"

"It was thought that we couldn't do any better."

"Wasn't there a good case against him?"

"Good enough case, if you could get a jury to believe it. There's the trouble, you see. Even if he had been convicted, he would probably have get the minimum sentence,—six months and \$1,000. So that, taking it all into consideration, we thought that the best thing for the Government would be to have him pay his fine of \$3,000, take his sentence, and have the man pardoned. We could probably have proved no more against him than we did against Cullerton, and I think we took the wisest course under the circumstances."

"What part did W. F. Hildreth have in the nogotiations?"

"He made the agreement here in this office with me, and said that the fine would have to come out of his own pocket, every cent of it."

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"He didn't go to Washington, then, as he states, see the Attorney-General, make the terms with him, and then come back here, the only possessor of the big secret besides the At-

the appearance of A HASTILY-DEVISED HOSPITAL. The emigrant-room had been used to receive the wounded, where they were placed on hastily-constructed beds, and from which they were to be removed to the hotels. All but two had been removed when the reporter visited the scene this morning, and they were very badly wounded, and one of them will perhaps die.

About the depot, waiting for trains, were a number of persons with their heads bandaged, their arms in alings, or limping around as best they could.

their arms in slings, or limping around as best they could.

All who were on the train speak of the accident as a most frightful one, and are astonished that the deaths were so few.

WOUNDED.

Wounded at the Neil House: Mrs. W. H. Ellis and her little girl, from New Orleans; Mrs. Ellis is badly bruised about the head and chest, the little girl is unhurt. Samuel Lentz, of Philadelphia, badly bruised about the body, but not seriously hurt. All of these were in the sleeper. The wounded at Davidson's Hotel: George Ohmer, formerly the owner of the depot restaurant in this city, and his wife and daughter, are seriously injured. The injuries received by this party are principally internal and body bruises. Mr. Ohmer is now a resident of Dayton, O. J. D. Briggs and wife, of Springfield, Mo., are badly bruised, but not seriously. Mr. L. J. McCoy, who resides at No. 374 Eighth street, of Louisville, Ky., is seriously injured. He was lying quietly, but in such a condition that he could give no information to the reporter.

porter.

At the Exchange Hotel about 10 of the wounded and one of the killed were carried. C. Brazelton and wife, of Polk County, Ia., were in one room. He was suffering from a serious cut on the thigh and head. Mrs. Brazelton, a very bers and wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, spices, sirups, and fanoy groceries, 3l Rivers.

CROCKERT, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.

Abram French & Co., importers of china, glass, and earthenware, lamps, and kerosene fixtures, Nos. 101 and 168 Wabsahs wenue.

F. & E. Jaeger, importers of crockery, china, glass, and lamp goods, No. 73 Wabsah syenue.

Rent alefth, importers erockery, china, and glasswax, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 73 and 8 Wabsah avenue.

Rent alefth, importers erockery, china, and glasswax, lamps and kerosene goods, Nos. 73 and 8 Wabsah avenue.

B. B. Parkhurst, importer and jobber, crockery, glassware, looking glasses; 33 Wabsah-av.

Glies, Bro. & C. D., manufacturing jewelers, Nos. 236 and 268 Wabsah avenue.

C. D. Peacock, jewolry, 98 State street, corner Washington, opposite Field, Leiter & Co's.

Souncaschein & Treulich, importers and jobers of watches and lewelry, 178 Madison-st.

John B. Mayo & Co., jewolers, 169 and 171 State street (Palmer House).

IRON STERL, AND HEAVI HARDWARE.

S. D. Kimbark, heavy hardware, fron, steel, nalis, wagon and carriage materials, Nos. 50, 52, and 68 Michigan avenue.

Rhodes & Bradley, iron merchants and manufacturers of pig-iron, ralis, sheet and galvanized iron, boiler piate, flues, rivets, etc., Nos. 40 and 49 Dearborn street.

HEON BEINSTEAD.

Chicago Iron Bedstead, No. 49 North*Wells-st.

RON DELISER AND FOUNDRY.

Gage Brothers & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and fanor goods, Wabsah-aven and Madison street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, notions, and fanor goods, Wabsah-aven and Madison street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabsah-av.

Valsh & Hutchinson, wholesale edileries and flower manufacturers, 144 Wabsah avenue.

Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale edileries in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabsah-av.

LEAD-FIFE AND SHEEF-LEAD.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-plpe, sheet, bar, and ple jead, and shot,

The part of the condition. This morning the wheels of all the Hagedon, Oliver & Boyle, wholesale dealers in millinery and straw goods, 141 Wabab-av.

LEAD-FIFE AND SHEFT-LEAD.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., manufacturers of lead-pipe, sheet, bar, and pig lead, and abot, No. 70 North Clinton street.

SHOO. 70 North Clinton street.

Chleago Shot-Town SHOO.

Chleago Shot-Town Shoot Sh

Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in coal, office No. 103 Washington street.

C. H. Dyer & Co., coal, No. 73 Washington
street.

Watson Coal & Mining Company, miners and
dealers in Gartahenie and Brazil block coal. No.
101 Washington street; Nos. 193 and 194 East
Twelfth street; Water street, North Fier.

HAILROAD COLLISION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Krokur, Ia, Sept. 22—A collision occurred
11 miles east of this city to-day between a Toledo, Wabash & Western freight train and a
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw passenger train. Both
locomotives and a number of cars were badly
damaged, but no one was hurt.

TWELVE YEARS

OF SUFFERING.

GRNTLENERY: About 12 years are, while traveling with Pather Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a lear-or singer, I took a severe cold and was had by a Karark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe stakek of Casarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without svail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, heaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to surfer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be acarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have readered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commerce the control of the surfer of surfer of

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

has worked a revolution in the treatment of Catarrh.
It has demonstrated beyond all doubt that this disease,
even in its severest forms, is curable, and that comfort
and happiness may be made to follow years of misery,
years of suffering, by a persistent use of it. The method
of treatment originated by Dr. Sanford, viz., the local
and constitutional by a remedy prepared by distillation,
is the only one ever offered to the public that will bear
the test of time.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is Prepared by Distillation.

Every plant and herb that yields its medical essence to it is placed in an improved still and there mingled with a solvent liquid, which, by heat, is made to pass over into the receiver, bearing with it the healing essences or juices of these plants and herbs, free from every contamination, pure and coloriess. Thus the active, medical constituents of thousands of pounds of herbs may be condensed into a very small compass. In this way Sanford's Radical Cure is divested of the nauseating, worthless features of all other remedies, while its curative properties are increased tenfold. It is positively the greatest medical triumph of the age.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved In haling Tube, with full directions for use in all case Price, \$1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail drugists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Bo

COLLINS'

VOLTAIC

PLASTERS

An Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the cele-brated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they cure. "A WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Mesers. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Your Collins' Voltale Plaster is a wonderful remedy. I have suffered with the suffere Yours, Va., July 22, 1878.

Lynchburg, Va., July 22, 1878.

P. S. Since I finished my letter some of my neighbors have come in and wish me to send for some more of your Plasters. I am recommending them to all my friends. Please send me six of your Collins' Voltaic Inclosed and \$1.35.

MRS. GORMAN.

Plasters. Inclosed and \$1.25. MRS. GORMAN.
Sold by all druggists for 25 cents each. Sent to any
part of the United States and Canadas on receipt of 25
cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by
WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston. AMUSEMENTS.

ALL READY---EXPOSITION. The Fourth Annual Exposition of Chicago is NOW OPEN from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily. The Exhibitions of TEXTILE FARRICS, Agricultural and General MACHINERY in OPERATION, Processes of Manufacture in Wood, Iron, Leather, Glass, &c., the exhibit of Rare Trees, Planta, and Plowers, by the Hort-cultural Society and others, the Museum of NATURAL HISTORY, the Loan Collection of Pantings, the Great Historical Picture, "Lookout Mountain," or Hooker's Rattle Above the Clouds, and the Grand Orchestral Organ, togother constitute the most display ever made. In order that all may view the WESTEEN CENTENNIAL Exposition, the management have adopted the following popular

ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND MATINER THIS DAY, 2 P. M.
Grast Success. Crowded Houses nightly witness the superlative performance of this incomparable company. 13 new stars: 18 leading artists retained, forming a combined organization of 31 specialty stars. The Boissetts, six in number, in their great set, The Comets of 1876. Mile, Realts Boissett, the female Hercules; Blanche Sciwyn; Ben Gilfoil; the Peasley, John and Loa; the German team, Murphy and Shannon; the Pearl of the Pacific, Little Ardine. Be-engagement of the greatest Dutch comedian in the world. D. L. Morris. The only Chicinatus. Last week of the champion of the world, Jem Mace, every evening in a grand assault at arms with Steve Taylor. The Photics; Goss and Fox, and a host of others. Next Sunday evening grand benefit to Assistant Manager Prank Clines. Note,—In active preparation The Black Crook.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND. Who will appear EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY COL. MULBERRY SELLERS. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Next Week—THE COUNIER OF THE ALPS, in which
all the principal members of the company will appear. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
Headed by the Peerless Ethiopian Comedian, DULLY
RMERSON, Great success of N. C. GOODWIN. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18. and during the week; as
entire change of bill. Every sot, song, ballad, and
sketch, new. First time of the original local sketch.
THE SIGNBOAND DEMOLISHES, or the Ambittous
Marc, Friday, 8cpt. 22. Benefit of J. G. HUSSELL. HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, Sept. 19. Every evening at 2: 15. Wednesday and Saturday Matthees at 2:15 p. m. First appearance of the greasest of character actors. SHERIDAN and MACK, and the favorite song and dance artists. BAKER and DOYLE. A great treat this week.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Double Company of Chicago and Milwaukes.

John Hart, Rilly Rice, Fayette Weich, Charles Gardner, George Merrill, E. M. Kayne, E. Tyrell,

Double Quartette and Voos Orchestra.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

ZOE, The Octoroon Girl.

Prices reduced one-half to suit the times—15, 28, and so cents. No carre delarge for received seats.

MATINES PHICES—15 and 25 cents. DANCING ACADEMY

For particulars call or send for cir MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES. WEST SIDE - 55 A4s-st. NORTH SIDE - 274 Chicago-sv. SOUTH SIDE | 1010 Indian-sv.

128 and 130 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-at Will Open Saturday, Sept. 30.

EDUCATIONAL. LAW SCHOOL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1876-77 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28. The examination for advances standing will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 9 a m. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-78, and afterwarda, applicants for admission who are not graduates of Colleges will be required to pass a preliminary examination. At the beginning of the academic year 1870-30, the Faculty will add a third year to the course of instruction, and candidates for a degree who enter the School after the academic year 1876-77 will be examined in the entire course of three years. They must also be members of the School at least two years. For information, and for circulars giving full particulars, address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES. LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA,
Afford the highest intellectual and Caristian education to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at
very moderate charges.
The Colleges are one mile apart, and are both
supplied with an able staff of experienced resistent
Buropean teachers.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS). \$250 per annum, including all charges.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE \$350 per annum.

Reduction to clergymen. Yearly scholarships on rery advantageous terms. Principal and Chaplain-Rev. H. F. DARNELL.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

This School provides a four years' course in Engineering, leading to the degree of Civil Engineer, or Mining Engineer: and four years' course in Chemfatry, in Natural History, and in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, each of which leads to the degree of S. B. A large portion of the instruction is the same as that given to undergraduates in the College. The University is amply provided with laboratories, apparatus, and collections. Students of the Scientifs School can occupy rooms in College Suildings, and board at Memoria Hall. Examinations for admission will be held Sept. 2 and 29, beginning at 8 s. m. For information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

And English Training School. STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction, Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students whe live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars.

B. B. BRYANT, Chicago. III.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. Central Park, New York City, for boys and young gentlemen of 7 to 20 years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scien-tific Schools. French, German, and Spanish care-fully taught and spoken. Building new, the best of its kind. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 18. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON, I Ohng Ladics Sept. 27, 38 are researched.

Miss SARAH L. BAILEY, iste of Desport Seminary, Chicago, will have charge of the Department of Mental Philosophy, Belles Lettres, and Latin.

References—Frot. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theo. Sempary; the Rev. A. F. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fielda Boston. THE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART Established for the instruction of teachers and artists under the direction of MADAME R. SEILER, Frisched, assisted by competent teachers in all branchs will respon on MONDAY, SEPT. 98.

For circulars or information apply to Actuary, NO. 1227 SPRUCE-ST., PHILADELPHIA. Pennsylvania Military Academ Chester, Pa (for Boarders only), opens Sept. 13. Ition clevated and healthful; buildings handsomm commodious. Thereugh Instruction is Civil an chanical Engineering, the Classics, and Engineering, the Classics, and Engineering the Classics, and Engineering the Classics, and Engineering the Country of the C

ALLEN'S ACADEMY The Most Elegantiy and Thoroughly Equipped BO BCHOOL in the United States. A good do work is expected every day, and shoroughness is sisted on. Twelve experienced Professors and teasures. Good boarding places near the school. A Hminumber of boys received into the family of the Fredent.

IRA W. ALLEN, L.L. D., President, On. 663 Michigan-av., Chicage

MISS COMSTOCK. Nos. 32 and 34 West Portleth-st., New York, ENGLISH, FRAUNG RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRAUNG, AND DERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 27. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN. MISS R. S. RICE,

NO. 454 NORTH LA SALLE-ST. English. French, and German, Boarding and Day School, for young isdies and children, opens Sept. 14. Kindergarien Department in charge of Mrs. L. H. CARFENTER. ARPENTER.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Orden
Hofman's) English, French, and German Boarding
and Day-School for young tadies and children, with
calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New
York, Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be
made by letter or personally, as above.

WAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

213 West Fitty-ninth-sa. facing Central Park.
Unequaled for beauty and healthfulness.
This English. Clawical. French, and German Family
and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen dept. 21,
1876. Its Circular, giving full information, will be furnished on application.

HEV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.
MADAMS VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principala.

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill. This Seminary for young ladies, superior in every department, entered upon its eighth year Sept. 7. For circulars apply to Miss Martha H. Sprague, Principal, or R. W. Patterson, D. D., Lake Forest, III. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies.

Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Ardminations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putania. Mile. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRKNNAN, Principals. MISS TREAT. [A PUPIL OF MR. B. J. LANG, BOSTON,]
Will receive young ladies and children for instruction in the Plano-Porte at her residence, No. 291
Cak-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (Reopens Wednesdey, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and bay School: Latin. English and French.
French is the language of the family.
1597 and 1620 Sprace-st. Full selephia. Fean.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. DICKINSON HOME,

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Lettles and Children. Rev. THEODORE HEVEN, L.D., Record. 21 West Thirty-second. New York, respense Sept. 37. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Term opens Sopt. 23, 1978.
Address of apply daily, 12 to 2 p. m.
CEOIL BARNES & D.

MEDEMOISELLE D'ORSMIEULE AND MISS.
M. Reith (will known formerly as Mr. McChalley's School), Pench and English bearing and day school for routh grade and English bearing and day school for routh grade and the control of the control

Rye, N. T. .. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. Lern. TLAWOOD HOME—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPLE AND THE STATES.

TANGET AND STREET ACTIONS AND THE STATES AND THE STATES.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, AND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific parents.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Morthbald, VI. Address Fred. CHAM. BOLL M. BS. W. G. BRYAN'S SUARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Betavia, E. Y.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few meeths, under our improved system of sparting in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

ALEX, FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and I cr., 12 Wall-st., N., r., make for customers deal necessaries of large or anall amounts in stocks legitimate character, which frequently pay from 5 twenty times the amount invested every thirty floories bought and carried as long as desired on 6 of 5 per col. Circulary and paster reliance and

Lake Porest Ill. This select Family School boys from 8 to 14 years begins Sept. 37. It for the coming year, be under the direction of J. M. Gillispie, recently connected with the Newsetern University, to whom applications are be addressed.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, of Calvary Church New York City, is at the Palmer House. Louis Wahl and family leave the city this morning for the Centennial. They will be gone

The Wentworth men in the County Board of ducation do not intend to make any conces-ons. They will stick by their man to the bit-

The Rev. David E. Pritchard and wife, of Rome, New York, arrived in the city last evenng. They are visiting their son at No. 8 Vinennes place.

wagon of the House of the Good Shep-undry collided yesterday morning with a car in front of the North Side Turner-Two wheels were broken, and the wagon, sing sundry parcels of goods and one of ters, was upset. The Sister was unhurt.

m Snell, a molder, who worked at the sland car-shops, left home on Tuesday and has not been seen or heard of His wire, who resides at 1365 State a lmost distracted at his mysterious, and any information concerning him hankfully received by her.

Mrs. O'Rourk, of No. 693 Emerald avenue, while making some purchases in the grocery of teKindley & Gilchrist, on South Water street, esterday afterboon, accidentally fell through a atchway to the basement, a distance of 11 feet. Although the lady received some severe injuries, or. Parks thinks she will recover.

The children of the Orphan Asylum visited the Exposition yesterday, and were among the most interested guests during the season. The milding was well filled, and four or five excursion parties from different quarters helped to well the throng. It clouded up in the afternoon and threatened rain, but did not affect the

noon and threatened rain, but did not affect the streams of visitors.

Last evening as one of Burkhardt's heavy stone wagons was going north along Sedgwick street, the driver, whose name up to this writing has not been ascertained, allowed a number of children to ride on the lower platform of the wagos. Joiting against a stone in the roadway, one of the children. Robert Weaver, 7 years of age, was thrown off, and sustained such severe injuries by the nind wheel passing over him that he died within an hour.

A SENSIBLE IDEA.

The North Chicago City Railway Company has adopted a new plan for laying track, and one which will save the stockholders much money. Heretolore it has been customary to lay the sleepers on the boards, when they were used, or on the sand, upon which the wooden pavement was placed; and track thus laid, being adapted only to block roadways, had to be wholly relaid whenever the pavement was renewed. This was very exponsive. When the blocks rotted away, and holes appeared here and there, it was very difficult to repair the track, and it could not be done satisfactorily. The settling of the bed of course carried the sleepers down, and the result was the waving appearance of the tracks, so characteristic of those in Chicago. In relaying the tracks on Chicago seems and Larrabee street, President Turner determined to put down such as would be permanent under all contingencies, and would adapt themselves to any kind of a roadway. Accordingly, he directed the constructors to put in ties, steam-railroad fashion, and let the timbers which carry the rails, joined with iron roda, rest on them. This gives a solid, stationary track, and it is immaterial whether the woodlen blocks come up or go down, or are removed altogether, as no relaying will be necessary.

"NICK" GEARY?

mis DEATH AT PHILADELPHIA.

was yesterday reached this city of the acntal shooting of Nicholas Geary, who, under
nickname of "Nick," was known to all the
ting community in this city. "Nick"
a resident of this city away back in 1850, in
th year he came West from New York with
nily of some four or five brothers, who all nere, and two of whom are in the pawnbroking business at the present date. He was known to the police as a pretty hard fellow— abrewd, cunning, distrustful, and deceitful. To

tent the truth, "Sick was a pretty rough customer, although, like many more who rank in
the same category, he had his good points. He
was known chiefly as a sporting man, in the
widest sense of that term. From street-boy he
had risen to gambler, from that to the sphere of
a betting man; but," when it came to the
rub, much lower game satisfied his pocket-book.
At one time he was in with a gang who made
the ugly practice of holding up belated citizens
helr only business, and at another time he was
the acknowledged boss of a gang of young pickpockets, which embraced several of the very
shrewdest of this profession, and one of whom
still remains in this city, but is not doing much
work. During this latter venture, he was at the
same time engaged in running the English
Kitchen, an eating-house on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but owing to the
presence of a bar, and consequent rows among
the gambling gentry who mostly frequented his
place, the "Kitchen" had but a short existsnee. It was here that he fell into disrepute
sumong the sporting fraternity, and was openly
secused of currying favor with them to get their
custom, and then peridicusly giving them away
to the police in all their peculations. He next
came to the front in the Mike Evans and Ed
Phillips election-case which ereated such a
furore, and during those busy days of
South Town campaigning Nick was a bosom
friend of Mike Evans. If there was any ballotbox stuffing done,—and God knows there was,—
Nick Geary knew as much about it as any other
one man, and perhaps considerably more, but as
that is gone by it may be as well to let it go.
There is probably no proof of it, and "Nick"
can never tell the tale.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SHOOTING
were at first exceedingly meagree,—such as were
cleaned from two abort telegrams received here,
one by his brother James Geary, and another
by Matt Farrell, formerly Geary's bar-tender,
but at present in the employ of Abe Pollock. In
consequence of this paucity of information, all
kinds of rumors becam

FOJOURNER TRUTH.
THE OLD LADY TURNS UP IN CHICAGO.
As venerable Sojourner Truth is in the city.
coming was sudden and unexpected, and
reception not equal to ber anticipations.
requently the happy old soul has descended
covarily from realms spiritual and is ind to be angry at seeming neglect. She
the door-bell of an anti-slavery friend the
revening—a friend who has for years taken SOJOURNER TRUTH.

an interest in her. He had written inviting her to come if she felt able to undertake the journey from Battle Creek, and, having mentioned no particular time, she believed one day was as good as another. Unfortunately he and his wife are away on a pleasure trip. Their home is full of boarders, and Solourner being a stranger to them and colored, her welcome, to say the least, was not characterized by the warmth to which she has been accustomed. Penniless and feeble, sympathy moved the hearts of those who greeted her, and she and her grandchild, a boy of 14, were taken in and made comfortable. A telegram was immediately sent to the only available member of the family—a daughter. Being young, the visitor and her works were unfamiliar to her, except incidentally, and, naturally, she was very much embarrassed by the situation. Hospitality with her, however, is a virtue, and, though Solourner is isolated and somewhat lonely, because her other friends do not know her whereabouts, she has settled down for a week or two of meditation on the glorious days that are past.

A TRIBUNE reporter accidentally learned where she was, and, after promising not to reveal the number of the house, was accorded an interview. She came into the parlor limping, and said her health had not been very good lately, but she was better than she had been. Her dress was as of old—a brown skirt, black body, and check apron; a white handkerchief around her head and another around her neck, and spectacles on nose. She has not changed much in 20 years, and none of her faculties seem impaired. Her voice is clear, her bearing very good, and, by the aid of glasses, she can see distinctly. How old she is no one knows; but she must be over 90.

HER INTENTIONS.

"HER INTENTIONS."

"How long are you going to remain in the city?" said the reporter.

"No longer than to find out if I can do any good here. My intention was to sell some of my books and to hold meetings, but I need some one to assist me in getting them up."

"I understand you are on your way to Philadelphis!"

delphia!"
"Yes, I calculate to go there and lecture."
"What are your subjects now!"
"Temperance, religion, woman's rights,—anything that will benefit mankind and do good."

anything that will benefit mankind and do good."

"You will visit the Centennial, of course?"

"I want to go there, but I haven't the means. That is why I want to do something here in Chicago to raise the money."

"Have you enjoyed good health lately?"

"I have been poorly for some time; they thought at home I was going to die; but I got around again."

"HOW OLD ARE YOU?"

"I am not a hundred. I don't tell my are, as I am looking around for a chance."

"Of what nature?"

"I never tell that."

"You have been dead some time, according to the newspapers."

"Yes. One of them in Northampton, Mass., said I was dead, and that I was 95 years old."

"Did it tell the truth as to your age?"

"I don't know my age exactly. I judge of it by events. I was a slave in the State of New York, and was sold a good many times. When too old I was made younger, and when too young I was made older. I am between 80 and 90."

"Are you troubled with rheumatism?"

too old I was made younger, and when too young I was made older. I am between 80 and 80."

"Are you troubled with rheumatism?"

"Only in one of my legs. My health was good for eight years until a year ago, when I got this distressing limb."

"You can lecture just as well as ever?"

"I can talk as I well as ever could. My limb doesn't interfere with my tongue or mind. It is blessed that my mind holds out."

"And your eyesight?"

"That is pretty good. I can see better now than I could five years ago."

"Have you any difficulty in reading?"

"God biest you. I cannot read a word."

"Where do you get knowledge on religion, temperance, etc.,—from conversation?"

"It comes from

THE BOX OF KNOWLEDGE,

where God puts it."

"You speak from inspiration?"

"That is all I have to go by. If you have an education you can get along inspiration or no inspiration. I have effected a great deal, but have no learning. God has given me a gift, and I am able to lecture on everything that is noble, and will make the world better."

"You cannot write, then?"

"No. People send for my, my —"

"Autograph?"

"Yes, but I can't write it. They hold my hand, and I scribble it as well as I can. I can't read it, and I don't belleve they can."

"How is your memory?"

"It is good, but I can't remember names. People spell names for me, but what is the use of that when I can't spell? I have been helped by God's gift; and try to make a living and do some good. I was down and didn't know I was so poorly. Three or four days I didn't know anything. The Doctor said. I couldn't live until morning, but I did live, and have seen a good many mornings since."

"And hope to see a good many more?"

"Yes, and to be able to do some good. When

"And hope to see a good many more?"
"Yes, and to be able to do some good. When cannot, it is best to go home to rest, and I ex-

"Do you not feel

"No. Numbers have said to me 'Sojourner, I wouldn't be going around the world; stay home and rest." Oh no, I owe some money. I have a little home, but there is a mortgage on it, and I want to pay it off. So I am trying to make some money. I don't know how long I am going to live, and I don't want to die in debt."

debt."

The reporter then bid the old lady good-day. As soon as her friend returns she will be furnished with means to go to Philadelphia, so all others here who know her need not feel alarmed about her. She is in good hands, but the people at the house where she is do not wish to be annoyed by visitors, and hence her location is not revealed.

INSURANCE.

MEETING OF THE NORTHWESTERN AGENTS. The Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire-Insurance Agents of the Northwest will hold its semi-annual meeting Wednesday at the Grand Pacific. It is an organization which started in a very small way, but which now com-mands not only the respect but the hearty cooperation of the National Board of Fire-Undervriters and fire-insurance men generally. It was not always thus. The National Board once turned up its high-toned nose at it, and the big companies threw any amount of cold water upon it. Nearly everybody regarded it as an impracticable sort of an idea, and a work of impracticable sort of an idea, and a work of supererogation, and not a few were disposed to look with distrust and suspicion on an association of agents assembled for the purpose of making certain improvements and correcting abuses in the business of fire underwriting. It was too much of an innovation upon old and making certain improvements and correcting abuses in the business of fire under writing. It was too much of an innovation upon old and established usage, and the companies frowned upon it. In January, 1871, a number of State agents happened to be called together to make an adjustment. Impressed with the idea that something must be done to prevent the business of fire insurance, from becoming wholly and irretrievably demoralized, they thoroughly discussed the idea of a reform, and finally resolved to call a meeting of agents for the purpose of seeing what could be done. Letters were written and widely distributed, calling a meeting of special agents having State jurisdiction at Dayton, O., in February, 1871. Most of the companies held aloof and pooh-poohed the idea, but one institution sent a special with instructions to look on and report at the home office, but to take no active part in the meeting. When it came to the counting of noses at the meeting it was found that there were just fifteen specials from Ohio and Indiana. They were there on their own account, without the least encouragement from the comfortable and easygoing people in the home offices, but they resolved to make a beginning. Much was accomplished towards bringing about a return to conservative business, but, in consequence of the general apathy among the agents of many of the larger companies, no agreement was made upon the subject of local boards.

THE ASSOCIATION WAS STARTED, however, and officers were elected. The President was J. S. Reed, State Agent for Ohio for the Security of New York and the Merchants' of Hartford. R. L. Douglass, State Agent for Ohio for the Security of New York and the Merchants' of Hartford. R. E. Douglass, State Agent for Ohio for the Manhattan of New York, was chosen Secretary. Mesers. Wiltsie, of the Continental of New York, Blodgett, of the Frankin of Philadelphia, and Fox, of the Putnam of Hartford, were chosen as an Executive Committee. Since that time there have been many changes in the fortunes of the above

cided to noid semi-annual meetings.

And so the plan was put into operation. At the next meeting, held in Indianapolis in July, 1871, a most encouraging increase in the attendance was perceptible, many of the larger companies, even, having in the interval between the two meetings taken hold of the matter. In fact, as the Association's plans were made known and understood, and as their numbers began to grow more and more respectable, the big institutions now came forward and acknowledged that they had made a mistake when they gave the idea the cold shoulder. New officers were elected at this meeting, and there was an abundance of profitable discussion on matters pertaining to the intricacies of the business. Much was also done to elevate the standard of the profession. Specials who had formerly been called the Ishmeelites of fire insurance were toned down into pleasant, honorable, highminded gentlemen. The Association was a pronounced success.

AT THE NEXT MENTING of which there is any record, held at Detroit in July, 1873, the men who started the Association were not a little surprised to meet the officers of the reorganized National Board, and to receive their thorough indorsement of the plans and objects of the Association, as well as their promises that it should be sustained. The Association has continued to meet from time to time, and Chicago seems to have been the favorite place of convocation. It has accomplished much good by the frequent opportunities it has furnished for a discussion of topics of special interest to insurance men, as well as by the elevating influence which it has had upon the character of the profession.

At the meeting Wednessay one of the most

fluence which it has had upon the character of the profession.

At the meeting Wednesday one of the most interesting features of the occasion will be the delivery of an address by Mr. J. B. Bennett, an underwriter of many years' experience. Reports will be presented by the Standing Committees on District, State, and Local Boards, Tariffs, Adjustments, Legislation and Taxation, Fire Department and Water Supply, and Statistics. Reports will also be submitted by Special Committees on Forms of Policy, Relations Between Fire Insurance and the Public, Correct Method of Surveying Risks, Judicial Decisions in Eclation to Insurance Policies, Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Fire Hazard of Woolen Goods, Fire Hazard of Saw-Mills, Fire Hazard of Breweries, Furnaces and Heating Apparatus, and Smokestacks, Chimneys, and Flues. A large attendance of the underwriters of the Northwest is expected, together with numbers of prominent insurance people from all parts of the country, who come through the invitation of the Association.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. THE LAST PAREWELLS. ustomary when friends part to expres something like a regard, affection, or admira-tion which they have had for each other. So "the boya" of the Department of Public Works, in separating the official ties which have existed between themselves and the Commisexisted between themselves and the Commissioners, decided that something more than an individual hand-shaking and bidding adieu should be done. Accordingly they assembled yesterday afternoon in the rooms lately occupied by the Board. They were nearly all there—the boys were—and Assistant City-Engineer Clark called them to order and nominated City-Engineer Chesbrough for the chair. The motion was carried, and the Board's Secretary, Mr. D. S. Mead, was made Recorder of the meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Clark, Wilson, Jones, Johnson, and Woodford to wait upon the Commissioners and bring them in. They were greeted with applause, and Mr. Chesbrough rose and said that they had assembled to express their feelings of regret that the relations which had so long and so pleasantly existed were to be

so long and so pleasantly existed were to be broken. The Commissioners had been in of-nce, Mr. Prindiville for seven years, Mr. Thompson for five years, and Mr. Wanl for three years; the cordiality and good feeling which has marked their official life was deserving of recognition, even though it came in so humble a way.

humble a way.

Mr. Freeman moved that the paper which had been addressed to the Commissioners be read. The motion was carried, and the Chair read as follows:

To the late Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of Chicago-Messre. R. Prindivitie, J. K. Thompson, and Louis Wahl-Gentlennen:
The recent dissolution of your body having brought with it our official separation from you, we, your late employers, cannot let the occasion pass without expressing the deep regret we feel in regard to the momentous change that has taken place in our relations to each other, and our sincers thankfulness for the uniform courtesy and kindness which you have extended to us for so many years.

In looking back upon our various terms of servies under you we are reminded of much that is connected with the inception and carrying out of important works that have not only increased the cuty but, we believe, will remain as monuments.

contributions and ability, although much of the time financial and other embarrassments have made it very difficult to carry out public works in a satisfactory manner.

In the ruiture, however divergent our paths may be, we believe that we shall be often and agreeably reminded of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations that have existed the control of the fordial relations to the f

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were \$1,708. City officials and employes will be paid abou \$25,000 to-day. The County Clerk will commence a day to sell city tax-certificates of 1875.

The Committee on Licenses met yesterday morning and remitted some man's license.

The tri-monthly police report of broken street-lamps shows that there are now 2,251 damaged lamps in the city.

The Rev. J. M. Carton yesterday took a permit to build a two-story stone-front brick church, 83x190½ feet, on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Dashiel streets.

Policemen Dennis Foley and Martin O'Connor, of the Harrison Street Station, were yesterday fined 10 days' pay each for fighting and being generally disorderly in the station. The following Committees have been called for to-day: Streets and Alleys, North Division, 3 o'clock, City Clerk's office; Streets and Alleys, South Division, 3 o'clock, City Clerk's office; and the Judiciary Committee in Room No. 29 Reaper Block at 3 p. m.

Resper Block at 3 p. m.

Not many days ago, Policeman Tim O'Connor occupied a seat in a Cottage Grove avenue car which was filled with passengers. It is well-known that policemen are deadheads as far as street-cars are concerned; so when a Mr. Walton, who is employed in the Bank of Commerce, entered the above-named car, he thought that the policeman should rise and give a paying-passenger a seat, and he so informed Policeman Tim, who did not rise, and the two then indulged in a little chin music, which ended by Tim's striking Walton twice in the face. Tim's fist is like an oak-knot, and Mr. Walton's face suffered; so he followed the officer out of the car and demanded the number of the star. A squabble was imminent, when Officer Hunt, the Comptroller's policeman, interfered, arrested Tim O'Connor, and reported the matter to the head authorities. Thereupon it was decreed that Tim should be tried yesterday; but it proved that such should not be, for Timothy has resigned.

The Gas Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon; present, Ald. Rawleigh (Chairman), Aldrich, and Pearsons. It was decided to recommend the passage of the resolution directing the Board of Public Works to erect gates at the entrances of La Salle and Washington street tunnels, to be closed, and the lights in the tunnels extinguished, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. If the recommendation of the Committee is concurred in, the services of four policeman can be dispensed with, and an aggregate saving to the city of \$5,000 effected. The other business was unimportant. There is nothing new in regard to Mr. Billings, who has simply refused to comply with the Council's requirements, and, although he has not announced his intention of going to law about the right of the Council to abrogate the gas contract and light the West Division with oil, it is expected that the city will be met by an injunction when it is attempted to apply the new means of street illumination.

HE KICKS.

be met by an injunction when it is attempted to apply the new means of street illumination.

REKICES.

Calvin G. Wilson, who was removed last week from his position as Chief Clerk of the City Law Department, has addressed the following letter to Corporation-Counsel Anthony, who effected the change in the office:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—The Mon. Billott Anthony—Sin: Yours of the 19th is received as a private note, and will be considered. I cannot, of course, recognize the paper of a non-commissioned man as the document of a public or department officer. Respectfully,

Chief Clerk, City Law Department.

Mr. Wilson claims that Mr. Anthony is not legally the Corporation-Counsel, because he was appointed by Mayor Hoyne, who was declared by the Courts to be not the Mayor of Chicago. It is true that Mr. Anthony has no commission for his occupancy of the position the duties of which he performs; but there is a question whether his filing of bonds and confirmation by the Council do not entitle him to the rights and authorities of the Counsel to the Corporation. However it may be, there is sure to be a fight of words and law, and there are talks of "que warranto," "injunctions," etc., and the public will look smilingly on.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. This is sentence day in the Criminal Court. Judge Rogers' evening naturalization mill grinds very slow. The first evening's grist was

The County Collector is still disposing of the delinquent property in Hyde Park. The city will be reached early next week. The award for furnishing an autopsy-table terday made to Mesars. Clark & Raffle for

Commissioner Guenther is for Cooper and Cary, notwithstanding he has been counted for Tilden and Hendricks. He says his town is aglow for greenbacks, and the more the merrier. The witnesses in the cases of the indicted Commissioners have all been summoned to appear Tuesday in the Criminal Court. If the trials do not take place at that time, it will not be the fault of the State's Attorney.

be the fault of the State's Attorney.

The Court-House stone injunction case, which was to have been argued and decided to-day, has been postponed until the 14th of October on the motion of the County Attorney. Can this have any connection with the Criminal Court proceedings the coming week?

The Henderson-Lill suit in the County Court to receiver \$2,568.88 was yesterday decided in favor of the claimant. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court. The claim was based on a note which was alleged to have been forged, the history of which has already been given.

the history of which has already been given.

Every other employe in the County Clerk's office is a candidate for the Legislature this fall. In glancing over the list of delegates to the Legislative Convention, the most of them imagine they see victory, and their chieftain stands in the background flopping his wings and squealing "Reform."

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings yesterday considered how best to correct the blunder of the architect of the new Hospital in having the boilers placed somewhere else than the boiler-house. The blunder is one in dollars and cents amounting to about \$5,000, and the only way it can be corrected is to remove the boilers, which is to be done. Propositions to do the work are now in order, and will be considered Tuesday.

It is not generally known that the County

to do the work are now in order, and will be considered Tuesday.

It is not generally known that the County Board contains three veterans, relies of the Mexican War.—Col. Cleary, Sergeant Holden, and Private Guenther. The two first named saw actual service, and carry facial wounds just beneath the nose; the latter, it is said, got as far as St. Louis on his way to the front, but was there rejected on account of physical disability; but he is a veteran, nevertheless. The propose to hold a reunion at no distant day at Blue Island, the home of the latter, and the occasion promises to be one long to be remembered.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury yesterday fumbled through a quantity of business of no importance whatever, except to a few unfortunate thieves. Witnesses were present in the Hale abortion case, and also the Leonard-Scanland shooting case noted yesterday, but for some reason or another were not called. They had been subpomaed, and the cases had been specially set for a hearing. That they were not heard was strange, for the witnesses were well dressed for the most part, and such are generally given precedence. Upon adjournment at 1 o'clock, the jury announced that the Hale case would be heard Monday and the Leonard-Scanland case Tuesday. The jurors, each and ail of them, seem determined to put in a full month's work, notwithstanding the Court's admonition when they were impaneled about publiceconomy, etc.

CRIMINAL.

Elihu Rosenkranz, a noted young criminal was caught last night in an attempt to tap the till of a grocery and saloon at No. 148 West Tweltth street, kept by Wall & Meyer Brothers. Frank Cardoza and John E. Pettibone were captured yesterday by Detectives Heinzman and Bauder, for having stolen 200 cigars from the store of Anton Kuntz, No. 163 Adamsstreet. The cases of the little boys in the North Di-

The cases of the little boys in the North Division charged with the murder of Theodore Roberts were again continued until to-day. One of the participants, Charles Chasling, was yesterday discharged, he being eight years old.

Allie Garland and Meyer Rothstein, accused of robbing Pat Harten, a greenhorn from Erin's sie, of 129 sovereigns at their bagnio, No. 536 State street, were yesterday put under \$1,200 bail each. The other inmates of the dive were fined \$25 each.

Officer Kernan brought a man before Com-

Officer Kernan brought a man before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning charged with passing a counterfeit bill. An examination revealed the fact that the man was a respectable Englishman traveling in America, and that the bill was no other than a perfectly genuine one on the Bank of Kingston, Canada, and

The hearing of the case of Simon Kuttner for stealing goods from the firm of Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., was yesterday postponed until to-day by Justice Haines, to whom Kuttner had taken a change of venue from Justice Pollak. The defendant is under \$3,000 bonds.

Detective Dan Hogan yesterday arrested Honora Ryan, keeper of a place at the corner of Desplaines and Wyman streets, that has long been under the surveillance of the police. In her house were found a portion of the goods burglarized last week from the shoe store of M. F. Streich, No. 680 West Lake street.

Dr. John C. West, a manufacturer and vender of liver pills, was yesterday locked up in the West Madison Street Station, together with Josephine Ottman, upon a charge of adultery preferred by his wife. The latter tells a harrowing tale of how her husband had deserted her and six children, leaving them penniless. her and six children, leaving them penniless.

John Costello was capturee in the West
Twelfth street district last evening by Officer
Casey. John is wanted upon complaint of J.
M. Broderick, who asserts that he, in company
with Charles Heggin, aiready in confinement,
broke into a way-car on the Pittsburg & Fort
Wayne Railroad, and made away with 5,000

Sneaks in the West Division are not doing a profitable business at present. R. Vector, of No. 353 West Madison street, complains of the loss of jewelry valued at but \$10; and A. Anderson, of No. 131 Liberty street, complains of the loss of a kit of carpenter's tools from a new building on Washington street, between Elizabeth and Ada.

Sophia Brenning, the wife of an honest, hardworking mechanic in the southwestern portion of the city, was recently detected in shop-lifting a shawl and some fancy goods from the drygoods store of L. Kline, on the corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets. Her case was yesterday before Judge Scully, but was continued at her own request.

The shoe store of B. Barnett, in the Village of Austin, was robbed by burglars last Sunday night, and, from the circumstances attending the job, it had evidently been done by cracksmen from this city. "Yesterday Detectives Simmons and Scott succeeded in recovering the property from a State street pawn-shop. The thieves have not yet been captured.

Michael Madden, the butcher of Sherwin's packing-house who carved John D. Ward, a saloon-keeper at 419 Clark street, two weeks ago, was yesterlay held in \$1,000 ball to the Criminal Court for the assault. Ward was, for the first time since the affray, able to appear in court. John Boyle, whom Madden also stabbed in the same melee, failed to appear in prosecution, and consequently upon this charge Madden escaped.

The boxes check man is again on the war.

den escaped.

The bogus-check man is again on the warpath, and small shop-keepers will do well to watch out for him. Yesterday he called at Mrs. James Hayden's millinery store, No. 206 Wabash avenue, and after purchasing a feather presented in payment a \$27 check in the name of Charles Lovejoy upon the Bank of Commerce. Receiving \$14 in hard cash and the article purchased, he skipped out for parts unknown and has not since been heard from.

merce. Receiving \$14 in hard cash and the article purchased, he skipped out for parts unknown and has not since been heard from.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Simon Peretz, formerly residing at No. 785 Milwaukee avenue, was yesterday arrested and locked up at the Central Station upon the strength of two telegrams received in this city accusing him of the murder of his former partner, Joseph Henry, a farmer residing near Dyer, Ind. One of these dispatches was from the wife of "be murdered man to a brother-in-law in this city, William Loebke, a policeman in the North Division. Another was directed to Supt. Hickey from Henry Bowman, an official at Dyer, near which town the shooting occurred at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The case was put into the hands of Officer Henry Smith. Inquiry had developed the fact that Peretz had shipped ale his furniture to Crown Point, Ind., but thy whereabouts in this city of his wife and famili having been ascertained, the officer lay in wail for the appearance of Peretz, and waited not in vain. The accused is a stoutly built, finely formed man, and is about 32 years of age. He makes no denial of the shooting, but claims not to have been aware of Henry's death. The row was caused by some dispute as to the settlement of their partnership affairs, but Peretz asserts and hopes to prove that the shot was fired in self-defense, as it was Henry who became anyry first. He appears to fully appreciate the terrible position in which he is placed, but swears by all the oaths he knows that he had no grudge against the man, and much less an intention of killing him.

FINALLY SCOTCHED.

John Ryan, alias "Doc," alias James Keeler, etc., was released from custody Thursday after the payment of a \$50 tine for vagrancy, but no sooner did he regain his liberty than he at once returned to his oid pursuits. In the evening he took a ride with Mary O'Neil, a noted young shop-lifter, and, stopping at the tailor-shop of Edmund Lask, No. 1018 Indiana avenue, the girl entered and inquired for some buckles. This nece

shop-lifter, and, stopping at the tailor-shop of Edmund Lask, No. 1018 Indiana avenue, the girl entered and inquired for some buckles. This necessitated the going to the rear part of the store, precisely as the shrewd "Doe" had suspected for while the proprietor was absent he snatched two bolts of cloth and drove rapidly away. Officer Glover gave chase, and as "Doe" rounded the corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue he gave the horse too rapid a turn, and over the buggy went throwing him to the ground in a senseless condition. At the South Side Police Court he was yesterday sent by Justice Summerfield to the Criminal Court in \$1,000 bail, and his wife, Mary O'Neil, in \$500 bail. No sooner had the case been disposed of than George Rump, a tailor at No. 786 Wabash avenue, stepped up and indentified them as the two who had played the same dodge upon him the same evening. On this second charge \$1,000 was added to "Doc's" bond, and \$500 more to that of Mary O'Neil. The evidence in these two cases can hardly fail to put a Penitentiary quietus upon "Doc" for some time to come.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Police Benevolent Association will hold special meeting at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at the Armory.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock. The Rev. William W. Patton, D. D., will de-liver an address on the subject of the Bible in the public schools, in Farwell Hall, Sunday af-

ternoon, at 3 o'clock. Companies B, D, E, and G of the Second Regiment are requested to meet at the Armory, corner of Canal and Jackson streets, this evening for the transaction of special business.

The Presbytery of Chicago will hold an adjourned meeting in this city in the room of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, McCormick Block, Tuesday, beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the election of officers will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Room 3, No. 148 Madison street. Members of the Union are requested to be prompt in attendance.

ance.

A union of the Bands of Hope will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Lower Farwell Hall, for the purpose of reorganizing this city and establishing new bands in such Sundayschools as have not already done so. The Faithful Sisters' Band are expected to be present and unite their efforts with the temperance cause. The following speakers will be present: The Rev. A. Youker, of Simpson M. E. Church, the Rev. E. F. Dickenson, of Burr Mission; J. C. St. Clair, of the Tabernacle; Thomas Moulding; A. Paxton, and others.

Following are the arrangements for the meet-

ing; A. Paxton, and others.

Following are the arrangements for the meetings to be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the building on Monroe street, corner Franklin, Sunday and during the first week: Sunday, Oct. 1, 8 a.m., and 4p. m. The 8 a.m. meeting is more particularly for Christians. The hours for Sunday service are selected with the design not to interfere with the regular church services. Each week day (except Saturday) preaching at 8 p. m. It is desirable that as large a number of the ministers of the city as possible occupy the platform on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Prof. Cumnock, of the Northwestern University

possible occupy the platform on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Prof. Cumnock, of the Northwestern University, will deliver a public lecture and elocutionary reading at 9 o'clock this morning at the College of Law, 77 Clark street, preliminary to the work of general instruction in elocution during the coming year. Special students in elocution will be received on the same terms as students of the college, viz.: \$10 a year, which is far lower than instruction of the kind has ever before been offered in this city. All interested should meet Prof. Cumnock at 9 a. m. today. At 11 o'clock Judge Cooley, of Michigan University, who is sojourning in the city, will make a friendly call at the college. On Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, Prof. Elias Colbert will give a public opening lecture on Phonographic Shorthand and the best methods of learning and practicing it. Special pupils in shorthand will be received for a six months' course on the same terms as the law students, viz.: Five dollars for the first course of two lectures per week for six months. The 4 o'clock lecture next week will be given on Monday and Tuesday by Prof. Hurd on the Constitution and Statutes of Illinois, on Wednesday by Dr. Davis on Medical Jurisprudance, and on Thursday and Friday by

Prof. Denslow on the Roman Law. The Hon. Leonard Swett will deliver the second lecture of his course on Greek law, Greek lawyers, and Greek courts on the ensuing Monday. The registry of students indicates that the attend-ance will considerably exceed that of last year.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. Special Disputch to The Induse.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22.—At the session of the State Board of Equalization this morning the Committee on Assessment of Railroad Property ubmitted a statement of the assessment of all railroad property denominated railroad track submitted a statement of the assessment of all railroad property denominated railroad track and rolling stock. The total assessment aggregates \$28,357.188 under the head of right of way and improvements thereon. The Committee report the number of acres of land at 7,263,684, valued (excluding improvements) at \$2,420,367, and the value of buildings on the same at \$1,416,888. The number of miles of main track is given, in round numbers, at 6,478, assessed at \$15,459,315. The number of miles of side-track is reported in round numbers at 1,186, which is assessed at \$7,231,422. This assessment is based on the theory that the property of the State is assessed at 50 per cent of its actual cash value. The report was accepted, and lays over for three days under the rule, when it may be resumed. At the afternoon session, the Committee on Town and City Lots submitted a report, which was referred to the Committee on General Equalization.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY
offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale
and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins,
guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments.
General agents for the Standard organ and Steck
plano. Quality guaranteed. 156 State street.

THE IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT of visitors at the Exposition is that D. Price's American perfumes are unexcelled. To-day Steele & Price's fountains will dispense D. Price's Ylang Ylang and Sweet Alyssum Toilet Water.

UPON THE HEALTH OF THE TEETH depends the purity of the breath. Preserve them inblemished by the use of the famous Sozodont, hat perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.

CAMPBELL—GORMAN—In Chicago, at the family residence, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All Saints' Episcopal Church, on the 21st inst., Frank R. Campbell, Esq., and Miss Sarah H. Gorman, all of this city.

EMMERICH—McCLINTOCK—Chicago, Sept. 21, J. Edward Emmerich of Baltimore, Md., and Lutishcia T. McClintock, of Mt. Sterling, O., by the Rev. J. T. Marsh.

TODD—In this city, on Sept. 22, of cholers infantum, Mabel M., only child of James W. and Julia Todd, aged 8 months.

W New York and Syracuse papers please copy.

KELLY—In this city, Sept. 22, 1876, Margaret Ann, beloved wife of George Kelly, aged 42 years.

Funeral from No. 434 Portland-av. on Sunday, the 24th, at 9:30 a. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery by carriages.

BALDWIN—In this city, on the morning of the 21st inst., Thomas F. Baldwin, in the 76th year of his age.

Remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

ment,
GILMOUR—On the 21st inst., Jennie Gilmour,
the daughter of John and Ann Gilmour, aged 8
years, 8 months, 21 days.
Funeral takes place from 103 Huron-st., Sunday,
24th, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cometers.

ZERNITZ—Clara Louise Zernitz, aged 10 months, Friday at 12:15 a.m., at the residence, 479 North Clark-st. Funeral on Sunday at 2 p. m. to Rosehill.

McCAMBRIDGE—Sept. 22, Patrick Henry, son of Archie and Maria McCambridge, aged 3 years and 6 months. Funeral from his late residence, 1720 South Halsted st., Union Stock-Yards, by carriages to Calvary at 10 a. m. Sept. 24.

PIRST CONGRESSIONAL—CHANGES IN PRI-MARIES. MARIES.

Notice is hereby given that the place of holding the primary meeting in the Fifth Ward will be at the southeast corner of Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. Also that the hour of holding the primary meeting in Hyde Park is changed from 7 o'clock to 6 to 9 p. m.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS. THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The grand Republican rally by the colored citi
sale of chicago promises to be a grand manufacture.

The Colored Glee Club will furnish the music,
Addresses will be delivered by a number of promi
nent speakers on the political issues of the day.

The meeting will be held this evening at the hall

of the Olivet Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock,

sharp.

LAKE VIEW. The Hon. F. W.

W. P. COOLBAUGH. The Hon. William F. Coolbaugh will speak in favor of Tilden, Hendricks, and Reform, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, this

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a Mass Meeting this evening at 7:30 p. m., at No. 313 South Clark street. Gov. Bross, Charles H. Reed, L. L. Mills, and other speakers will be in attendance.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
will meet at No. 960 Wabash-av. this evening at
7:30 o'ciock. Delegates to the Congressional Convention will be selected. All members are requested to attend. Con. C. P. J. Arion, of Wheaton,
DuPage County, Ill., and J. T. Torrence, Esq.,
formerly of "The Tilden Iron Region," will address the meeting.

POURTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Fourth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening in the hall corner of Cottage-Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Good speakers and excellent music by the South Side Campaign Club.

POURTH WARD.
C Company,
Callom Guard, and D Company,
Shuman Guard, First Regiment "Hayes and
Wheeler Mirrite-Men," will meet at Armory, 289
and 271 Thirty-first street, this evening at 8 o'clock
for drill and parade. A full attendance desired,
and all wishing to join are invited. SIXTH WARD, ATTENTION. Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, Hayes and Wheeler Guards, will meet at their respective Headquarters and march to Company A and B's Headquarters, 772 South Halsted street, in full uniform, for inspection and ward parade, at 8 o'clock sharp, to-night.

A parade and drill of the Ninth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minutemen will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, at the Globe Hall. Roll open for good men only.

NINTH WARD MINUTE MEN. Comany A. Minute-Men, will meet to-night at 7:30, at Globe Hall, 54 and 56 South Despiamest., for drill and parade.

TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at their hall, No. 202 West Lake street, this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. J. H. Clough, R. S. Tuthill, Col. C. L. Easton, and other speakers will be present and address the meeting on the political issues of the day.

ELEVENTH WARD MINUTE-MEN.

All members of Company A are hereby notified to meet at Martine's Hall, Ada street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock for torch-light parade. All other companies in the vicinity intending to turn out are invited to join with them.

BLEVENTH WARD MINUTE-MEN.

All members of Company A, Eleventh Ward Minute-Men, will meet at headquarters this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for torchlight parade. Be on hand promptly, to avoid delay. By order of Captain Commanding. FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club will hold its regular weekly business meeting this evening at Folz's Hall, corner of Larrines-st. and North-av. Business of importance will be transacted. All committees should be present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without knife, ligature or causite. A cure warranted or NO FAY. Patients from the country can be treated and return home on the amme day. Drs. Mitchell. Philips & Co., 167 Madison, Chicago.

EUPEON

If you have rheumatism, new jia, headache, a burn or a bruise, rocure a bottle of Eupeon. It will five instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all druggists. FULLER & FULLER, Agents, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneen TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 9:30 A. M. Begular Trade Sale in

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL

We have 'orders to close an invoice of 4-4 Shavis, Cotton and all Wool. We shall close an invoice of Mittens and Giova. Well assorted in Styles and quality. Well assorted in Styles and quality. We shall close an invoice Repellants. The attention of Buyers is especially railed to this item, as our orders to We shall clow alled a supersistence of the shall contain a specially called a supersistence of the shall offer a special are imperative.

Invoice CHILDREN'S, MISSES, AND COL-

WE SHALL OFFER
LADIES' FURS.
A fresh invoice CHILDREN'S, MISSES', AND
A fresh invoice BUCHES, RUFFLINGS, AND COLLARETTES.
A fresh invoice PEARL BUTTONS-1,000 Gross.
A case WOOLEN BLANKETS.
A case DRESS GOODS-well assorted. DRESS GOODS—well assorted.
asses DRESS FOPLINS.
asses ALPACAS—in transit.
cases FELT SKIRTS—in transit.
voice FEATHERS AND FLOWERS—the fines.

et offered.
An invoice GROS GRAIN RIBBONS-Fashicashia
hades-all Silk.
100 GROSS LEAD-PENCILS. MISCELLANEOUS. overing the Stock of a Country Merchani now to

CARPETS AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av, Another Immense Auction Sale of

Will be made by us on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 9:30 a. m. Full lines of seasonable goods will be offered, and M. F. Pratt & Co's Boots and women's fine Shoes; also our own make Secker Boots, all sizes, in kip and veal calf, fully warranted.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Table Cutlery, Creckery, and Glassware. Planes, and Parlor Organs, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 23. at 9:20 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF HENRY FRIEDMAN & CO.,

English White Granite, Yellow and C. C. Ware, Glassware, Chimneys, LAMPS, PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 26 at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 9 LaSalle-st.

e stock is large and very desirable, and will bout reserve for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, OUR NEXT

DRY GOODS SALE WILL BE HELD
Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9:30 o'clock,
When we will offer at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-ay., Chicago, Ill., Cloths, Cassimeres, Woolens, Blankets,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anotioneers 200 PACKAGES California Wine and Brandy, Received Direct from San Francisco, to be

AT AUCTION By WM. A BUTTERS & CO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, at 10 O'CLOCK, at their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 WA-BASH-AV. These Wines are pure, and consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, Riesling, and Brandy. Put up in packages to suit Retailers, Druggists, and others.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st

Will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, a full variety of Chamber Sets, Marble-Top and Plain, PARLOR SUITS IN TERRY AND HAIR-CLOTH, On TUESDAY NEXT we shall sell the entire Funi-ture of the Bishop-Court Hotel. For particulars se notice in Sunday Tribune.

MAY & CHAPIN, NO. 159 FIFTH-AV.,

Another Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes, Monday, Sept. 25, at 9 o'clock a. B.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. We will sell at Auction, Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, at 9:30 o'clock:
500 cases Kip and Split Boots.
500 cases Kip and Buff Boots.
250 cases Calf and Buff Boots.
200 cases Congress and Alexis Boots.
200 cases Laddies', Misses', and Children's shost, all styles.
Fine Assortment of Stippers, Ties, Rubbes, Arctics, Brogans, and Shoe-Packs.
JAMES. P. McNAMARA & CO., Anctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

At the 3-story brick, this Saturday morning.
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Fine Paris,
Dining, and Kitchen Farmiture, fine Carpets,
Marble-Top Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc.
Eale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
662 West Lake-S.

115 NORTH CLARK-ST.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctiones. By WRIGHT & KENNEDY, 205 East Randolph-st. attrday morning, Sept. 23, at 0:30 o'clock. Coatlet-rigage sale of Household Furniture, Carpots Al-a, Stoves, Notions, etc. J. L. REED & CO. A com-

LITERA' Volume XI. of the

John Quincy What He Thoug the Celebrated

A Novel by Char Books and Pe Receiv

The | Hudson's Life in the G

Flora Round A

-The Gentia John Tyler, Jr .--Cataract----

entific N LITERAT

JOHN QUINCY
PRISING POSTIONS OF HIS 4
1848. Edited by CRARE
Vol. XI. 8vo., pp. 458.
Lippincett & Co.
The portion of Mr. Adam in the present volume es 1843, to March 30, 1844. interesting divisions that and represents the author The brave fight which hems The brave light which he ma for the right of petition, aggressions of the Slave-Po hearty respect. Mr. Adam criticism, and his feelings at the infliction of the mere abuse that assailed him cont of the House of Represents swerved from what he conce of duty, to spare himself heroic example of devotion and inclines one to pardon w there were in a really great

Twenty-seventh Congress account of Mr. Adams' the dissolution of the Un the affair is modest, but flexible spirit where a qui was concerned. In a diar minuteness of detail which and confined almost wholly cal events, passages worth particular beauty of exprethought world not be loo are such occasionally arrest these pages. In the winter the celebrated revival precises of discourses in Was Adams attended. His critic the speaker have considerably. Mr. Maffit's eloquence (he as than anything else of the frott gas, without substance and whet, the articulation is slow his voice, clear, strong melthe offscouring of magazin papers, and the romances of logic, below zero; his flights else, just high enough to be lo his puffs upon the Bible, which Blitz handles his cups and those who believe it all the a power is all imaginative and delivery furnishes an exceller legislator or stump-orator, an sophical reflection, and inquir mentary adams not attract gathers overflowing multitude speaker?

above remarks:
Mr. Massit's manner of preac attractive, and yet very much

mently theatrical; and, althout to be the best school of public universal prejudice against the very best manner of speaking pulpit. The impression alway er is acting a part. I believe that am not free from it myself, her of preaching approaches the atrical declamation. mands intense interest and els adverts too frequently, and via placency, to himself. Upon thear him-often with pleasure with profit; never to the detectiple or of religious faith.

In June 1843 President

with profit; never to the detrebel or of religious faith.

In June, 1843, President Webster assisted at the celepletion of the monument on Adams refrained from joining for reasons explained in tigraph:

I have, throughout my life, to all pageants and public diended one when I could dece a student at Cambridge when, 1786, Charles-River bridge was leges were emptied, on that diocked to witness the process! I passed the day in the solition of the thund I heard, and the 'smoke of which I saw, on that awful this pyramid of Quincy grant ster sporting, and John Tyler's outstretching that of the monhow could I have witnessed a jout an unbecoming burst of aughter? Daniel Webster is the cause of human freedom lave-monger. What have Quincy-granite pyramid on thill! What have these to Faneuil Hall, but to swill like about the rights of man?

Mr. Adams' life was proloafter the latest date in this nal. Hints of the failure of occur in the daily memoran 1842, he writes:

My mind is in the condition hurricane suspended by an

My mind is in the condition hurricane suspended by an The brain heaves, the head a ters, and I live in a perpetual iment of a sudden termination theoring to me than nainful; of no sin upon his soul which wash out, can dispense with the Episcopal Litany against a Again, in March, 1844, he I supproach the term when m Again, in March, 1844, he is a procach the term when mease from physical disability now atruggled nearly five yeas and of a day, while mind and bing-away under the daily, site erosion of time. I rose this with smarting, bloodshot eye, still sat down and wrote to dil closing days of the last week; after Time is, to borrow a similke the race of a man with horse.

A PROSY NO
PHE THREE BRIDES B
YOMER, Author of "The
etc. 16mo., np. 554. New
& Co. Price, \$1.75.
Miss Yonge can scarcel
prosier novel than this in all she has sent forth, with ind luring the past twenty-eight Brides," together with the econdary people assisting their history, are commonp whom it is impossible to fee of interest. They tire ene wind insignificant, unfruitful wen more than do characted from order that are met so cal world. When we go the hope of escaping the mity; and, finding it the loubles the distaste with with Several questions of mome aform and of woman's positive conversations, but are inflicient expansion of as alluable results. The storn loving panorama of everyles of the English gentry. she has sent forth, with in

BOOKS RECT
HE WHIP-POOK-WILL:
AND JUVENILE CLASSES;
PLETE ELEMENTARY COURS
RIGHT OF ONE, TWO, TEN
SONOS, By W. O. PERRINS,
Robin, "etc. Boston: Oliv
GOWED-UP; OR, THE STOR
MOUNTAINS. By HARRY C.
"The Gunboat Series," et
Philadelphia: Porter & Coal
HE FORTUNE-TELLER OI
THE STRING OF REVENOR, AS

he, a burn or a bruise, ottle of Eupeon. It will relief, as thousands can sale by all druggists. FULLER, Agents, 22 larket-st, Chicago. ICTION SALES.

P. GORE & CO.

Bept. 22, at 9½ o'clock, 14 crates w. ppen lots, Rockingham and Yellow orted Vasca, Parlor Seta, Househol o'clock we shall sell, regardless of a Parlor and Chamber Furnituren a Cases, Walnut Bestetast and Bu-Sofas, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Hall of Wood-Top Tables, Whatnots, Kary Chairs, Mattresses, Walnut Chairs or and Office Desks, Show Case-Carora, &c. At 11 o'clock—Buggles, Incesses, Walnut Chairs or and Office Desks, Show Case-Grova, &c. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Y, SEPT. 26, 9:30 A. M.

lar Trade Sale in GOODS

PECIAL o close an invoice of 4-4 Shawia WE SHALL OFFER ice CHILDREN'S, MISSES', AND

BUCHES, RUFFLINGS, AND COL-PRARL BUTTONS—1,000 Gross.
IN BLANKETS.
GOODS well assorted.
SS FOPLINS.
ACAS in transit.
T SKIRTS—in transit.
ATHERS AND FLOWERS—the fines. HOS GRAIN TRIBBONS-Fashionable

ELLANEOUS. RPETS

K P. M. GE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. 68 and 70 Wabsah-av. Immense Auction Sale of

by ne on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, Full lines of seasonable goods will a M. F. Pratt & Co.'s Boots and Shoes: also our own make Sucker a, in kip and veal calf, fully war-GEO. P. GORE & CO.

A. BUTTERS & CO. S & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE. EHOLD GOODS. Mirrors, Paintings, rior and Office Stoven, tlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and Parlor Organs, MORNING, Sept. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, at lessooms, 118 and 120 Wabash av.

E WHOLESALE STOCK OF FRIEDMAN & CO., hite Granite, Yellow and C.

e. Glassware, Chimneys, PLATED WARE, TABLE SRNING, Sept. 26 at 10 o'clock, at their saile-st.
out is large and very desirable, and will reserve for cash.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

GOODS SALE

day, Sept. 27, at 9:30 o'clock, we will offer at our salesrooms,
Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.,
FULL LINES OF ssimeres, Woolens, Blankets, digana, Quilta, Germantown Spreada, wers, Hestery, Gloves, Hata, Men's and Ladies' Cloaka, Embroiderica, Boota,

UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers OO PACKAGES ia Wine and Brandy. rect from San Francisco, to be

AUCTION L A BUTTERS & CO., MORNING, SEPT. 28, at 10 their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 WA-These Wines are pure, and consist of 7, Port, Angelica, Riesling, and tup in packages to suit Retailers, dothers.

MOOREHOUSE & CO., ers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. is morning at 10 o'clock, a full variety of Sets, Marble-Top and Plain,

SUITS IN TERRY AND HAIR-CLOTH, Cylinder-Desks will be sold without re-Y NEXT we shall sell the entire Furni-shop-Court Hotel. For particulars see Y & CHAPIN,

159 FIFTH-AV., Another Auction Sale of s and Shoes, ing a large Bankrupt Stock, on

Sept. 25, at 9 o'clock a. m. OOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. P. McNAMARA & CO., ash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

at Anction, Tuesday morning, Sept. clock: p and Split Boots. Sucter "Kip and Veal Boots. alif and Buff Boots. ungress and Alexis Boots. ungress, Misses', and Children's shoes. tment of Slippers, Ties, Rubbers, ans, and Shoe-Packs. JAMES. P. McNAMARA & CO., Anctioneers.

L F. HODGES & CO. wick-st., North Side,

ory brick, this Saturday morning, 0 o'clock, consisting of Fine Parlot, Ritchen Furniture, fine Carpets, urniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc. fitve and without reserve.

F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st. W. WESTFALL & CO.

rigage Sale of Superior Furniture at ORTH CLARK-ST. First-class Furniture, Marble-Top and HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioncer.

IGHT & KENNEDY, 205 East Randolph-st. ning, Sept. 23, at 0:30 o'clock. Chattel of Household Furniture, Carpots, Air biom, etc. J. L. REED & CO., A

LITERATURE.

Volume XI. of the Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.

What He Thought of Maffit. the Celebrated Revivalist.

A Novel by Charlotte Yonge-Books and Periodicals Received.

The 'Hudson's Bay Territory-Life in the Great Fur-Region.

Flora Round About Chicago -The Gentian Family.

John Tyler, Jr .--- The Disease Cataract --- Brief Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. MEMOTRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: COM-PRISING PORTIONS OF HIS DIARY PRON 1795 TO 1848. Edited by Charles Francis Apams. Vol. XL. 8vo., pp. 456. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincett & Co. The portion of Mr. Adams' journal included

in the present volume extends from Sept. 1, 1843, to March 30, 1844. It is one of the most interesting divisions that have been published, and represents the author in the noblest light. The brave fight which he maintained in Congress for the right of petition, and to realst the aggressions of the Slave-Power, commands our and his feelings smarted keenly under the infliction of the merciless invective and abuse that assailed him continually on the floor of the House of Representatives; yet he never swerved from what he conceived to be the path swerved it of the space himself a pang. It was a heroic example of devotion to the sense of right, and inclines one to pardon whatever weaknesses there were in a really great character.

The most notable records made during the Twenty-seventh Congress are those giving an account of Mr. Adams' defense against the charge of treason in presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union. His version of the affair is modest, but shows clearly his inflexible spirit where a question of conscience was concerned. In a diary written with the minuteness of detail which characterizes this,

minuteness of detail which characterizes this, and confined almost wholly to public and political events, passages worth repeating for some particular beauty of expression or fertility of thought would not be looked for. Yet there are such occasionally arresting the attention in these pages. In the winter of 1842, Mr. Maffit, the celebrated revival preacher, delivered a series of discourses in Washington, which Mr. Adams attended. His criticisms on the style of the speaker have considerable interest:

Mr. Maffit's eloquence (he says) reminds me more than anything else of the froth of spruce beer, mere gas, without substance and without permanent effect. His articulation is slow, distinct, theatrical; his voice, clear, strong, melodious; his learning, the offscouring of magazines, reviews, newspapers, and the romances of Sir Walter Scott: his logic, below zero; his flights of fancy, sky-rocketish, just high enough to be lost in the clouds; and his puffs upon the Bible, which he handles as Signor Bitz handles his cups and balls, sickening to those who believe it all the acting of a part. His power is all imaginative and not pathetic. His delivery furnishes an excellent study for a young legislator or stump-orator, and a theme for philosophical reflection, and inquiring What is the elementary adamant of attraction which always gathers overflowing multitudes to hear a public speaker?

Some months later, Mr. Adams adds to the

Some months later, Mr. Adams adds to the Some months later, Mr. Adams adds to the above remarks:

Mr. Mailit's manner of preaching is exceedingly attractive, and yet very much censured. It is eminently theatrical; and, although the theatre ought to be the best school of public speaking, there is a universal prejudice against the application of the very best manner of speaking on the stage, to the pulpit. The impression always is, that the preacher is acting a part. I believe this to be a prejudice, but am not free from it myself. Mr. Mailit's manner of preaching approaches the perfection of the alrical declamation.

He always commands intense interest and eloquent silence. He adverts too frequently, and with too much completency, to himself. Upon the whole, I always hear him—often with pleasure; sometimes, I hope, with profit; never to the detriment of moral principle or of religious faith.

In June, 1843, President Tyler and Daniel Webster assisted at the celebration of the completion of the monument on Bunker's Hill. Mr. Adams refrained from joining in the exercises for reasons explained in the following paragraph:

for reasons explained in the following paragraph:

I have, throughout my life, had an utter aversion to all pageants and public dinners, and never atlended one when I could decently avoid it. I was a student at Cambridge when, on the 17th of June, 1786, Charles-River bridge was opened. The colleges were emptied, on that day, of students, who flocked to witness the procession and the pageants. I passed the day in the solitude of my study, and dined almost alone in the hall. I had had then no special motive for my absence. But now, with the ideal association of the thundering cannon, which I heard, and the 'smoke of burning Charlestown, which I saw, on that awful day, combined with this pyramid of Quincy granite, and Daniel Webster sporting, and John Tyler's nose, with a shadow outstretching that of the monumental column.—how could I have witnessed all this at once, without an unbecoming burst of indignation, or of 'aughter' Daniel Webster is a heartless traitor to the cause of human freedom; John Tyler is a slave-monger. What have these to do with the Quincy-granite pyramid on the brow of Bunker's Hill? What have these to do with the Paning-granite pyramid on the brow of Bunker's little was prolonged still four years after the latest date in this volume of his journal. Hints of the failure of his physical powers occur in the daily memoranda. In September, 1842, he writes:

My mind is in the condition of a ship at sea in a hurricane suspended by an instantaneous calm. The brain heaves, the head swims, the body tot-

My mind is in the condition of a ship at sea in a hurricane suspended by an instantaneous calm. The brain heaves, the head swims, the body totters, and I live in a perpetual waitz. The presentiment of a sudden termination to my life is rather cheering to me than painful; and a man conscious of no sin upon his soul which repentant tears may wash out, can dispense with the deprecation of the Episcopal Litany against sudden death.

Again, in March, 1844, he declares:

I approach the term when my daily inversal man

Again, in March, 1844, he declares:

I approach the term when my daily journal must cease from physical disability to keep it up. I have now struggled nearly five years, without the interval of a day, while mind and body have been wearing-away under the daily, silent, but unremitting erosion of time. I rose this morning at 4. and, with smarting, bloodshot eye, and shivering hand, still sat down and wrote to fill up the chasm of the closing days of the last week; but my stern-chase after Time is, to borrow a simile from Tom Paine, like the race of a man with a wooden leg after a horse.

A PROSY NOVEL.

THE THREE BRIDES. By CHARLOTTE M.
YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe,"
etc. 16mc., pp. 554. New York: D. Appleton
& Co. Price, \$1.75.

Miss Yonge can scarcely have written a prosier novel than this in all the long series that she has sent forth, with indefatigable industry, luring the past twenty-eight years. The "Three Brides," together with the score or more of sinces," together with the score or more of secondary people assisting in the evolution of their history, are commonplace personages, in whom it is impossible to feel any warm degree of interest. They tire one with their petty aims, and insignificant, unfruitful savings and doings, wen more than do characters of the same humfrum order that are met so abundantly in the real world. When we go to books, it is with the hope of escaping the monotony of medioche hope of escaping the monotony of mediocity; and, finding it there, disappointment toubles the distaste with which it is regarded. Several questions of moment—as of sanitary aform and of woman's position—are broached a the conversations, but are not discussed with ufficient expansion or sagacity to yield any aluable results. The story is simply a slow-hoving panorama of every-day life in the families of the English gentry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

By ANYMUR KIRKWOOD. Paper. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Ottaway & Gilbert. LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 58. A STAR AND A HEART: A NOVEL. By PLORENCE MARNIATT. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. Serbaer's for October (Seribner & Co., New York).
Contents, Notes on Salmon-Fishing, "by A.
Contents," Notes on Salmon-Fishing, "by A.
Candlestick," "I by Clarence Cook; "The
Boyses," "That Lame," by Haimar Hjorth
Fanny Hodgson Burnett, "Lower's," III., by
John Burnoughs; "Philip
Collary "John Chinman In San Francisco," by May
J. Viviax; "In Loneliness," by R. C. M.
Autumn Tides, "by John Burnoughs; "Philip
Noisa's Friends," "Y by John Burnoughs; "Philip
Noisa's Friends," "Y by John Burnoughs; "Philip
Noisa's Friends," by Hongard Henry Stodinet," "The Own Bird," by Hichard Henry Stodinet," "Hotos of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet," "The Shing," "Day Hotos of the Cabinet," "The Cabinet," "The Old Cabinet," "The Shing," "Day Hotos of the Shing, at Rey Shing, and a cabinet, and articles on Fly-Fishing already
political," but the ward interesting matter on the salt place, and the cabinet, and the All the Cabinet, and the

X.I.I., by James Payne. Solve and coly. of R. H. Stoddard; "Editor's Table," "New Books."

Potter's American Monthly for October (John E. Potter's American Monthly for October (John E. Potter's American Monthly for October. "The Historic Buildings of America: XXI.—The Fairbanks House, Dedham," by Benson J. Lossing; "The Commonwealth Not a Republic," by J. Harned Morris; "The Pioneer of American Church-Music," by J. I. Young; "Thor and Odin; or, The Mythology of the Norsemen," by William Henry Thorne: "Henry Wisner and His Powder-Mill," by John H. Tash; "History and Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard," Tenth Paper, by Henry M. Valette; "Washington's Orderly Books," with notes, by Benson J. Lossing; "Autumn Love," by Arthur Merlin; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by David Murdoch; "The Meeting Waters." "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "Charley Ross and His Kidnappers," by Henry T. Williams; "Ziska's Drum," by Elizabeth Oakes Smith; "Life," by Milton Woodward; "Notes and Queries;" "Current Memoranda; "Literary and Art Memoranda: "Centennial Exposition Memoranda. "Epublic for October (Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.)

Literary. Table for September (Henry L. Hinton & Co., New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

RUPERT'S LAND. That vast extent of the northern portion of our continent, formerly entitled British America, Rupert's Land, or the Hudson's Bay Territory, is to the outer world an almost unknown country. It stretches from the Atlantic coast on the east, in about 57 deg. W. long., to the borders of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean in the west, in about 130 deg. W. long., and for its scuthern boundary, following very nearly the 49th parallel of latitude, to the shores of the Arcice Ocean. It incloses an area of about 2,600 miles in length, and about 1,700 miles in width. This great territory is separated nat-urally into three great divisions. The largest of these, lying on the east and the north, is chiefly covered with forests, principally com-posed of rine. The second, occupying the central portion of the territory, is an extension of the great tract of prairie-land, reaching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The third lies west of the Rocky Mountains, sloping down to the Pacific. In 1670, Charles II. gave to his cousin, Prince

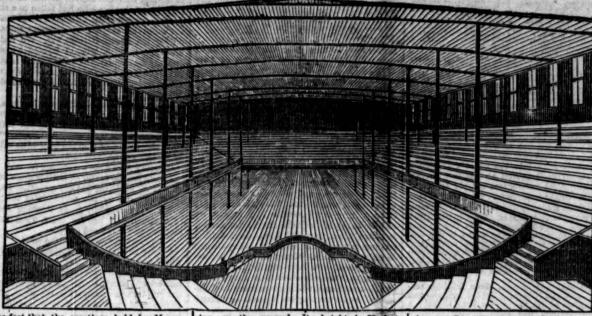
Rupert, and to certain associates, the proprietor-ship of all that undefined region in North America whose waters empty into Hudson's Bay. The country was called, in honor of the Prince, Rupert's Land; and the corporation into whose control it was surrendered was named the Hudson's Bay Company. To this commercial association was granted an ownership of the territory, subject only to the rule of the sovereign, and the exclusive right of traffic within its domain. For the first century of their existence the Company limited their operations to the coast, but afterward their advance into the interior was hastened by the stimulus of rivalry with the enterprises of the more active and adventurous French, who, from their colonies along the St. Lawrence, were rapidly sending out pioneers of discovery to take possession of lands extending in every direction into the wilderness. These sturdy explorers and traders had penetrated far into the region of the Saskatchewan, before France final-

plorers and traders had penetrated far into the region of the Saskatchewan, before France finally yielded her claims to the country in the treaty of Utrecht. Energetic Englishmen, in defiance of the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, continued to prosecute with undiminished spirit the bold ventures of the French,—gradually opening-up to the trade in furs the great territory of the Northwest. Their vigorous efforts eventuated in the formation of a second corporation, tounded in 1783, under the title of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal.

The two associations now procecuting similar pursuits in British America maintained a stubborn competion until their coalition in 1821. Prior to their union they had extended their outposts so as virtually to govern the country through 75 degrees of longitude, through Davis' Strait to Mount St. Elias, and through 28 degrees of latitude, from the shores of the Pacific to the borders of California. This area was diminished by the removal of the boundary of the United States northward to lat-49 deg., thus cutting off Oregon from the jurisdiction of the Company. It was further restricted in 1859 by the loss of the district west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1870 the organization surrendered its rights and powers to the Crown, in obedience to an act of Parliament, and its territories were incorporated with the Dominion of Canada.

The Indian population of British America was estimated by Col. Lefroy, in 1843, at 124,518. The number of Indians frequenting the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1856, were set down at 147,000. Neither of these estimates is more than approximately correct. The census of the various tribes is gradually decreasing through the effects of hardship, starvation, and disease. The condition of the

MOODY'S REVIVAL HALL



The fact that the meetings held by Messrs. architecture of their times, and, furthermore, hat, for the sake of securing a series of these services, it has been possible to erect and pay for, by public subscription, a series of great halls 10 times the size of our average first-class churches, is good proof that the foremost religious people of these days regard the coming of this Gospel-preacher and this Gospel-singer as a very great spiritual blessing. The structure, of which an interior plan is given above, is the fourth of these great wigwams, though differ-ing from the one at Liverpool and the two at

porary structures, this is to be the basement and first story of a block of first-class stores. The building stands on the south side of Monroe street, between Market and Franklin, covers a space of 160x190 feet, and is to contain 8,000 chairs. The first floor is literally the ground floor, being made by leveling the clay, and covering it with a layer of sand, and then with a coating of tar and gravel, after the manner of the pavement at the intersection of Washington and Dearborn streets. This gives a floor that is solid, dry, level, smooth, and still. It is, like the rough beams, posts, etc., to be frescoed in white, and will contain 4,500

There are four double entrances to this first floor, with an aggregate opening of 60 feet: two are by flights of steps downwards from the broad stone sidewalk on Monroe street, and two from the open lot on the south side of the ouilding, at the ground level.

Sloping galleries, 40 feet deep, run around the building on three sides, scated with 8,000 chairs. The platform across the west end of the half will hold Mr. Moody and his Bible, Mr. Sankey and his organ, and 500 men singers, women singers, ministers, reporters, and other distin-guished people.

There are six gallery entrances, each 12 feet wide, three on each side, and a platform entrance at the northwest corner, all of which are entire ly separate from the entrances to the ground floor; thus giving openings to the aggregate of 142 feet by which the hall could be cleared in less than five minutes. The roof is supported by heavy trusses, and posts star

themselves in debt to the Company for necessities advanced to them in con-sideration of pelts yet to be captured. On the abundance of game depends the sub-sistence of the Indian, and, in years when this is scarce, his sufferings are severe. Alternating periods of plenty and privation undermine the strength of the race, and, with excesses of a brutal character, indulged in at every opportunity, ef-fectually interfere with their increase in popu-

The posts of the Hudson's Bay Company are scattered at wide intervals throughout British America. Most of them bear the imposing name of "Fort," but they are not entitled to the designation by reason of any stanch or systematic fortifications. Their location is generally and provide the shore of a river or leave

the designation by reason of any stanch or systematic fortifications. Their location is generally fixed upon the shore of a river or lake, and is chosen with some reference to the shelter from storms afforded by the humidity of a forest or of a hill-side. A square palisade from ten to twenty feet high incloses the buildings accommodating the men and stores congregated at the post.

In the prairie region, this defense is stout and lofty; but, in the wooded country, it is frequently dispensed with altogether. Inside the stockade, some half-dozen houses are grouped together in square or oblong form. The house of the Bourgeois (Director) and clerks; the store wherein are kept the blankets, colored cloths, guns, ammunition, bright handkerchiefs, ribbons, beads, etc.,—the staple commodities of the Indian trade; another store for furs and peltries,—s building from the beams of which hang myriads of skins worth many a gold piece in the marts of far-away London City,—martens, and minks, and dark otters, fishers and black foxes, tossy nothing of bears and beavers, and a host of less valuable furs. Then come the houses of the men.

Lounging at the gate, or on the shore in front.

host of less valuable furs. Then come the houses of the men.
Lounging at the gate, or on the shore in front, one sees a half-breed in tasselated cap, or a group of Indians in blanket robes or dirty white capotes; everybody is smoking; the pointed poles of a wigwam or two rise on either side of the palisades; and over all these is the tapering flag-staff. A horse is in the distant river-mendow. Around, the great, silent hills stand bare, or fringed with jagged pine-tops, and, some few hundred yards away on either side, a rude cross or wooden railing, blown over by the tempest, discolored by rain or snow-drift, marks the lonely resting-place of the dead.

The above picture of For Chipewgan, on the

the dead.

The above picture of For'. Chipewgan, on the borders of Lake Athabasca, will serve as a fair representation of the desolate, remote outposts of the fur-trade. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, who inhabit the forts, spend the greater part, if not all, of their lives in these solitary places in the wilderness. Their experience is one of great privation, toil, and discomfort. "God knows their lives were hard," remarks the vigorous writer from whom we have already quoted:

They come generally from the remote isles or

remarks the vigorous writer from whom we have already quoted:

They come generally from the remote isles or highlands of Scotland; they left home young; and the mind tires when it thinks apon the remoteness of many of their fur-stations. Dreary and monotonous beyond words was their home-life, and hardship was its rule. To travel on foot 1,000 miles in winter's darkest time, to live upon the coarsest food, to see nanght of bread or sugar for long months, to lie down at night under the freezing branches, to feel cold such as Englishmen in England cannot comprehend, often to starve, always to dwell in exile from the great world,—such was the routine of their lives. The names of the northern outposts tell the story of their toil. "Resolution," "Providence," 'Good Hope," Enterprise, "Reliance," 'Gonfidence,"—such were the titles given to the little forts on the distant Mackenzie, or the desolate shores of the great Slave Lake.

As far north as lat. 60 deg., hardy yegeta-

tant Mackenzie, or the desolate shores of the great Slave Lake.

As far north as lat. 60 deg., hardy yegetables and scanty crops of maize and barley may be raised in favorable seasons in the gardens belonging to the forts. The soil is rich in most parts of British America, and culture only is needed to secure harvests adapted to the climate. The winters are long and rigorous. At Fort Chippewyan, the mean temperature of the month of January, 1844, was nearly 30 deg. below that at Quebec during the same period; while, in the month preceding, the wind blew with a total pressure of 1,160 pounds to the square foot. Yet, in the severest seasons, the men engaged in the fur-trade make long journeys from post to post in the prosecution of their duty. We read of one official who, in a winter-trip of 1,400 miles through the dreary wastes, saw not a human being except his attendants; not even an Indian crossed his lonely pathway.

The sloping galleries inclose a corridor all round, which, at the front, is the full height of the first story. This space will be utilized for inquiry rooms, etc. There is also to be an office on Monroe street fitted up for the use of mem bers of the press. Two rows of windows on each side will light the ball by day, and plenti-ful gas by night. The heating is to be by steam. The work throughout is after the manner of a row of first-class wholesale stores, and, as far as security and convenience are concerned, leaves

nothing to be desired. Some care will also be taken to ventilate the building.

This is by far the handsomest and best of the halls erected for the use of these evangelists. The first—Victoria Hall, in Liverpool—had the outward appearance of a vast rag and old junk warehouse, while the two in East and South ondon, with their five parallel ranges of gable roofs, might have been mistaken for monster ice-houses, if they had not been sheathed with corrugated sheet-iron. Their interior appearance was greatly improved by texts of Scripture in great red-flannel letters in a white otton ground, with which the walls and gallery fronts were plentifully decorated. The same style of decoration will prevail in the Chicago evival hall.

The cost of the work, as far as it is to go at The cost of the work, as far as it is to go at present, will be \$31,000, \$11,000 of which has already been raised, and the balance must be forthcoming before the meetings commence. The building, once paid for, then becomes the property of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, which has already contracted for its sale at its cost, less \$6,000 for adding and removing the revival fit-tings. Thus will be avoided the throwing away of a large amount of money after the three months of meetings are over; and the \$15,000 will help to pay the debt of the Association still outstanding on its third Farwell Hall.

The new building is to be ready for use on the

and Sankey are to commence their work.

The names of the Executive Committee in charge of the enterprise are T. W. Harvey, George M. High, E. W. Blatchford, J. McGregor Adams, Henry Field, of Field, Leiter & Co. Charles H. Case, Solomon Thatcher, Jr., George

Indians is wretched in the extreme. Small attempts have been made to civilize them by the British Government, and they have borrowed from the white men some of the most degrading vices, with mone of the virtues. The Hudson's Bay Company has practically confined its association with them to the barter in furs, in which the ignorant savage has suffered the inevitable consequences of contact with a superior intelligence. The payment for skins has been of the scantiest amount, and too often has been of the scantiest amount, and too often has been wasted in debauchery in the least possible space of time.

At the seasons when the Indians gather at the trading-posts with their stock of furs, they remain encamped lu the vicinity for some weeks, during which they generally give themselves up to feasting, drinking, and rioting. They then disperse to the wilderness, to engage anew in hunting and fishing, very frequently leaving thermselves in a cebt to the Company for recessities advanced to them in conease. Its length is about nine feet, its breadth sixteen inches. Along its outer edges runs a seather lashing, through the loops of which s long leather line is passed, to hold in its place whatever may be placed upon it. From the front, close to the turned portion, the traces for draught are standed. The dogs, usually four in number, stand in tandem fashion, one before the other,—the best dog generally being placed in front, as "foregoer;" the next best in rear, a "steer-dog." It is the business of the foregoer to keep the track, however faint it may be on lake or river. The steer-dog guides the sled, and prevents it from striking or catching in tree or root. An ordinary load for four dogs weighs from 200 to 400 ibs. Laden with 200 ibs., dogs will travel, on anything like a good track, or on hard snow, about thirty or thirty-five miles each day. In deep or soft snow the pace is of necessity slow, and twenty to twenty-five miles will form a fair day's work.

The driver of a dog-sledge walks behind it,

corner of the floor. Each dog requires for his daily food about two lbs. of pemmican or three lbs. of whitefish; so that 80 or 120 lbs. weight of provision for a team of four must be counted upon for a ten days' journey. The animals are fed after being unharnessed at night, and one meal suffices for the 24 hours. After this is dispatched, they lie down for the night close by the camp-fire, or, if the weather be windy and very cold, half-bury themselves in the drifts of snow.

Mr. Hind, a member of the exploring expeditions of 1857 and 1858 in the Northwest, says:

peditions of 1857 and 1858 in the Northwest, says:

The most disagreeable part of the daily routine of a long winter's journey is the catching and harnessing of the dogs. Some of these animals, at the beginning of winter, when fresh at their work for the season, are exceedingly restive under coorcion of any description, and not unfrequently snap at their masters, who invariably arm themselves with very strong mittens of buffalo or deer-hide when harnessing a savage and powerful animal. They require long-continued and most severe punishment to make them obedient to the word of, command. The treatment to which many of the poor beasts are subjected would give them a fair claim to the protection of a law against cruelty to animals. The faces of some of our dogs were dreadfully disfigured by the blows which their unfeeling and thoughtless masters inflicted on them.

This writer learned of no cases of hydrophobia occurring among the dogs of the fur-region, although he made many inquiries of the Indians and at the different trading-posts. Large numbers of dogs are kept at the posts to haul sledges during winter. Where fish are to be had, these afford them sustenance in summer; and, on the prairies, they feed on the offal of buffalo:

Dogs will go for a week without food, and yet

and, on the prairies, they feed on the offal of buffalo:

Dogs will go for a week without food, and yet get into condition for traveling, if well fed, in a fortnight or eighteen days. . . . Indian dogs are terrible thieves, especially those originating from a cross with the wolf. It was necessary to place out of reach, or under cover, every article bearing the least resemblance to leather, when we were among the Crees. A careless half-breed would wake in the morning and find his harness eaten, or his whip devoured; and it sometimes happened that the long tether of buffalo-hide would be found partly consumed by dogs, if their appetite had not been lately appeased.

The midnight howl of 300 or 400 dogs is an awful

that

The midnight howl of 300 or 400 dogs is an awful
and appailing sound. It rises suddenly from a low,
prolonged whine to a deep, melancholy howl,
caught up again and again to the distraction of tired
travelers, anxious to take rest in sleep.

prolonged whine to a deep, melancholy howl, caught up again and again to the distraction of tired travelers, anxious to take rest in sleep.

The "winterers," as the Bourgeois and clerks are called who pass the long months of the cold term in the isolated trading-stations, pass tedious periods destitute of intercourse with the civilized world. Communication by letter with the friends afar is very seldom had, and the arrival of the regular winter packet is an event of the deepest interest. Maj. Butler, the intrepid English traveler in "The Wild North-Land," describes from experience the history of the one foreigh mail that is received at the lone fur stations during the inclement season:

Towards the middle of the month of December there is unusual bastle in the office of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry, on the Red River; the winter-packet is being made ready. Two oblong boxes are filled with leiters and papers, addressed to nine different districts of the Northern Continent. The limited term district is a singularly-unappropriate one: a single instance will suffice. From the post of the Forks of the Athabasca and Clear-Water Rivers to the Rocky Mountain Portage is fully 900 miles as a man can travel, yet all that distance lies within the limits of the single Athabasca listrict; and there are others larger still. From the Fort Resolution, on the Slave River, to the ramparts on the Upper Yukon, 1, 100 miles lay their lengths within the limits of the Mackenzie River district.

Just as the days are at their shortest, a dog-sled bearing the winter-packet starts from Fort Garry; a man walks behind it, another man some distance in advance of the dogs. It holds its way down the Red River to Lake Winnipeg; in about nine days' travel it crosses that lake to the north shore at Norway House; from thence, lessened of its packet of letters for the Bay of Hudson and the distant Churchill, it journeys in twenty days' travel up the Great Saskatchewan River to Carlton-House. Here it undergoes a complete readjustment; the S

wastes, saw not a human being except his attendants; not even an Indian crossed his lonely pathway.

In the fur regions of the North, dogs are employed as draught-animals in the performance of winter-journeys:

A dog-sied is simply two thin oak or birch-wood boards lashed together with deer-skin thongs. Turned-up in front like a Norwegian snow-shoe, it rans, when light, over hard anow or ice with great.

ing on the ground. Its height is 38 feet. Armour, Cyrus Bentley, Charles E. Culver, E. S. Wells, S. Johnston, and L. P. Morehouse.

The choir is to be under the direction of Prof. George C. Stebbins, formerly of this city, but more recently from Boston. It is understood that Mr. Moody has long been seeking a man to train Mr. Moody has long been seeking a man to train and lead the great choruses which furnish by far the greatest amount of the music at his meetings, for of course Mr. Sankey cannot sing all the time. Prof. Stebbins seems to be the coming man for this work, and, if he is the success which he promises to be, he will be added to the present duo, and we shall have the trio, Moody, Sankey, and Stebbins. Invitations have been sent to the city pastors to introduce members to the choir, who must be able to "sing with the spirit, and with the understanding also." All good-natured Christian men and women singers, who can attend the meetings with a good degree of regularity, and who are warranted under any circumstances not to quarrel in the choir, are hereby invited to send their

names and addresses to Prof. Stebbins, care of the Y. M. C. A. From the presence of Prof. Stebbins in the city in this musical mission, a report has been started that Mr. Sankey will not be here. This report has no foundation in fact: the solo sing-

ing will be done by this inimitable Gospel-singer Mr. T. K. Cree, who had charge of the details of the Moody and Sankey meetings in Philadel-phia, has come on to do the same work here. The amount of care and business skill required in the management of such a series of meetings can only be appreciated by experience. Everything, from the gathering and instructing of ushers to the distribution of the converts according to their church preferences, has been reduced to an exact system by Mr. Cree, and everything may be expected to move with the regularity of clock-work, as well as with the

weep of a religious whirlwind.

In concert with the Chicago revival meetings, it is proposed to inaugurate a series of meetings throughout the Northwest, under the direction of Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, Harry Moorehouse, J. V. Farwell, B. F. Jacobs, and others, with the hope that the good work of grace may spread throughout this whole region of country.

dog-teams have hauled it; and it has camped for more than 100 nights in the great Northern forest

JOHN TYLER, JR.

John Quincy Adams was no lover of President Tyler, nor of any member of his family; yet, however severe his comments may have been upon either of them, we may be sure he would make no statements that did not adhere rigidly to the facts. He relates in his journal that John Tyler, Jr., "was so distended with his dignity as Secretary that he had engraved on his visiting cards, 'John Tyler, Jr., Private and Confidential Secretary of his Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States.'" JOHN TYLER, JR.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE GENTIAN FAMILY.-Of all the hosts of ovely flowers that troop over the fields and the hills in an endless and varied succession from March to November, there is not one whose name calls up gentler, sweeter associations than the Fringed Gentian (Gentian Crimita). It is not more beautiful than many of its kindred which bloom in the spring and summer, but an especial charm is attached to it from its late appear ance, when the frosts have begun their fall rork of destruction, and the tender foliage and delicate flowers of frailer plants have shrunk plasted and blackened at the spoiler's touch. Then, when Nature puts on the mournful aspect of death and decay, and her wilds and thickets, that lately rejoiced in their wealth of lush vegetation, present a wide-spread scene of havoc and ruin, the heart lights-up with an unexpected ray of cheer at sight of the azure blossoms of the Fringed Gentian, which stand like the emblem of hope amid the surrounding devastation. The species is abundant at Glencoe and Hyde Park; and every flower-lover will eagerly gather sprays of it for an autumnal bouquet. But it must be kept in the sunshine. It is one of the sensitive things that grieve and pine in the shade, and it folds its petals close It is one of the sensitive things that grieve and pine in the shade, and it folds its petals close over its heart, as though to hide the gloom and disappointment that are brooding there.

The Five-Flowered Gentian (G. quanquefolia), so called from its habit of bearing about five pale-blue blossoms at the summit of its panicled branches, is common at Glencoe and Riverside. The Smaller-Fringed Gentian (G. detonso), a form so like the species first described that a sharp glance is needed to separate them, has been found at Graceland. The White Gentian (G. alba), whose bell-shaped corallas are lightly tinged with shades of yellow or green, occasionally occurs at Riverside. The Closed Gentian (G. Andrewsii), which, curiously enough, never expands the tips of its petals, but holds them persistently shut at the mouth of the coralla, is among the common herbs at Riverside and Glencoe.

The pretty Sabatia angularis, with its clusters of large pluk flowers, grows in abundance at Miller's Station. The Centaury (Erythreas centaurium), a low and small branching annual, breaking out into bloom, like the Sabbatia, in midsummer, is very local, being confined to the Laporte road south of Michigan City. The Buckbean (Menyanthes trifolials) blossoms in May and June. It is one of the plants whose office it is to decorate unsightly bogs and marshes with patches and borders of verdure and color. The flowers are borne in racemes terminating a naked scape, and are singularly beautiful under a magnifying glass, their white or reddish petals being fringed or bearded over the inside surface. They may be gathered at Riverside, Hyde Park, Miller's, and other localities round about.

The Gentian-worts (Gentians: "Few genera display so full a series of colors in the flowers as this does; red, blue, yellow, and white, are all exhibited in it, with many of the intermediate compound tints. . The red species are nearly confined to the Andes, of South America, and New Zealand." Of sixteen species found by Dr. Jameson in Peru and Colombia, eight w

The Gentians of the Himaispa are all blue-flowered.

The Order, which includes above 450 species, is wide-spread over the world; yet it is a curious fact observed in the distribution of these species, that, although they abound on the elevated heights of lofty mountain-ranges, growing on the Andes and the Himaispas, 15,000 and 16,000 feet above the sea, near the limit of perpetual snow, they are scarce in the higher latitudes. "They are entirely unknown," remarks Dr. Hooker, "to the Floras of the Polar and American Islands: very few inhabit Greenland, Iceland, or the Arctic-Sea shores, in the North, or Tasmania, New Zealand, Fuegia, or the Antarctic Islands, in the South; and again, in other parts of North Europe and America, or of Chili and Patagonia, they are infinitely less numerous than in the Alps of Middle and South Europe, or the Andes of the Equator."

Dr. Carpenter says: "There are some hardy species, which abound over the middle and more elevated districts of Southern Europe and Asia; covering the sides of hills with blossoms of such intense brilliancy that the eye can scarcely rest upon them."

The entire Order is characterized by a bitter

principle, which per descroot, stem, branch, leaf, lower, and fruit, L id is a valuable tome. The lentian-root sold or 2-rusrists is the Gentian stee, which grows I the Alps, and has axillory horis of yellow flowers. Our Centaury affords pure bitter, and so does the Buckbean, whose cots have been largely used in the treatment f disease. It is said to be a good substitute or hope in the manufacture of beer. A great umber of the Gentian-roots, by far too many or mention here, are employed in different cuntries for their excellent tonic and febrifugal unlities.

THE DISEASE CATARACT.

In the continuation of his illustrative series of researches in which scientific and practical medicine has been advanced by experimentation on the lower animals, Dr. B. W. Richardson gives a history of the discoveries that have been made regarding the disease called cataract. In 1809, Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, obon the lower animals, Dr. B. W. Richardson gives a history of the discoveries that have been made regarding the disease called cataract. In 1869, Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, observed that a cataratic condition of the lens of the eye could be induced in a frog by immersing a part of its body in simple sirup, or by injecting a solution of sugar into the dorsal sac. The co-existence of diabetes and cataract in man had already been observed; and the investigations of Dr. Mitchell, showing that the cataract induced by experiment was curable by experiment, pointed toward further discoveries respecting the cause and the remedy for the disease in man. Dr. Richardson took up the investigations where Dr. Mitchell had left them, conducting his experiments while keeping the frog in anesthetic atmosphere.

The special object of Dr. Richardson in pursuing the researches was to determine the origin of the cataractrus charge, and the influence of different agents in producing it. The results of his inquiries proved that cataract could be induced by all the soluble salts belonging to the blood; and also that, whenever the specific gravity of the blood is raised, by the presence in it of saline matter, to ten degrees above the normal standard, and is sustained for a time in that state, cataract follows as a consequence. It was likewise found that the disease thus induced could be removed by eliminating the added saline, and reducing the blood to its natural equilibrium. Those salts most fixed in their chemical constitution produced the hardest and most obstinate cataracts.

"In this production of cataract," writes Dr. Richardson, "the first visible demonstration was offered of the synthesis of a well-known disease. It is now certain that, if the specific gravity of the blood be raised rapidly a few degrees by a crystalloid substance, cataract is the direct result. Recently Dr. Sanson saw this even in the case of a young woman suffering from diabetes, who became, in a few days, stone-blind from cataract in both eyes; and,

It is said that only ten endowed schools in England give the amount of four hours per week to

the study of Science. The Paris Exposition of Practical Insectology was opened Sunday, Aug. 26, in the Tulleries Gardens, with prospects of a gratifying

success. Mr. A. E. Verrill announces, in the American Journal of Science and Arts, the discovery by Mr. A.H.Dall of a new species of gigantic cephalopod, on the coast of Alaska. These specimens were thrown upon the beach in April and May, 1872, and Mr. Dall succeeded in making drawings of them while fresh. He proposes for the species the name Ommastrephes robustus.

In an essay read at the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Edward L. Morse claimed that the doctrine of Natural Selection was foreshadowed by an American in 1813. In that year, Mr. William Charles Wells, of Charleston, S. C., contributed a paper to the Royal Society, in which he attempted to account for the cotor of darkskinned races of men. He cited in illustration the changes occurring in animals under domestication, referring them to the selection which prevails under man's supervision. By a similar selection he argued that the color of the various human races had been fixed,—the comparative immunity from certain diseases which accompany dark skins inducing a perpetuation of the type.

plany durk aking inducing a perpension of type.

DIAMONDS.

The, "Centennial" Gossip Cqueeraing Precious stones of the cloud stones of the county of the cou

This is the most valuable set of jewels in the market in this country, and is surrounded by admiring crowds from morning until night.

Previous to 1848 few diamonds were imported by Americans, but with the production of California gold came a taste for precious stones which soon increased the value of the diamonds annually passing through the United States Customs-Houses from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. This, however, does not represent the total annual importation, for smuggling was so extensively practised that a leading jeweler declared it his belief that less than one-sixth of the gems imported paid duty.

As all is not gold that glitters, neither is anything that sparkles a diamond, although it may be purchased for one. Anna Maria fairly succeed the Fitzhugh Adolphus who with such happy speech and winning manners oresented her with a diamond necklace. "The dear, dear fellow!" she would exclaim, and then ask her lady friend if they (the diamonds) were not "so lovely!" But when her brother Jack This is the most valuable set of jewels in the

beauty and brilliancy were much increased by the operation.

Another gem, an imitation of which is exhibited by Mons. Bourguignon, is the famona "Moon of the Mountains," now one of the finest stones in the Russian Imperial collection. The history of this stone is one of inurder and bloodshed, and has such a tragic interest that I cannot forbear inserting a portion here:

Many years ago three brothers bearing the common name of Chafrus, were walking leisurely up one of the narrow streets of Bagdad. Suddenly the eldest stopped, and, pointing to a stranger, said to his brother:

"Here is the Afghan that we have been looking for so long."

ing for so long."
"He shall not escape us this time," replied "He shall not escape us this time," replied one of the others.

"Allah is great! Fear nothing!" said to him the eldest of the brothers. "I am Chafras, to whom thou wast seeking everywhere, some time ago, to sell him the diamond called 'Moon of the Mountains.' These are my brothers, and we are now ready to close the bargain without dalay."

we are now ready to close the bargain without delay."

"Ah, my good sirs, I am sorry for you, but I am no longer the owner of that superb dismond," replied the Afghan.

"What hast thou done with it?"

"Allah be praised! I have sold it to Mordecal, the Jew, for 65,000 plastres and a pair of fine horses."

Upon request of the three brothers, the accommodating Afghan led them to the residence of the Jew, of whom they attempted to purchase the precious gem. But he refused all their offers, frankly telling the three brothers that he was well aware of the diamond's great value.

"Infidel dog!" exclaimed the eldest of the brothers, when they had retired from the hum-ble dwelling of Mordecai, "he is too sharp for

But, as the sequel proves, he was not too sharp for them, for that very night the bruthers Chafras returned to the residence of the Jew, forced an entrance, and after murdering the unfortunate man in his bed, secured the "Moon of the Mountains," and departed. This did not satisfy them, however, and so they invited the Afghan to dine with them; he accepted the invitation, and poison was placed in his wine by his murderous hosts. The brothers then took the 65,000 plastres which their victim had received of Mordecai, and in great haste fied the country.

and Mr. Dall succeeded in making drawings of them while fresh. He proposes for the species the name Ommastrephes robustus.

The Russian Government has recently published statistics of the damage done by wolves throughout that country. It appears that there are not less than 170,000 wolves inhabiting the Empire, and that 200 persons were killed by them during the last year. The destruction of cattle and poultry by these marauders is enory mous, almost equaling that of the cattle-plague.

The Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club has the following remarkable anecdote of the intelligence of a crow: "A tame crow [Corous Americanus] in my possession has repeatedly amused me by the novel method he adopts to rid himself of parasites. For this purpose he deliberately takes his stand on an ant-mound, and permits the ants to crawl over him and carry away the troublesome vermin. The operation seems mutually agreeable to both parties,—the ants quickly seizing upon the parasites and bearing them away. I have also noticed the same habits in another tame crow that I formerly hadin my possession." Its purchase in a prompt and royal manner. The agents of the Empress then resorted to strategy. Leading the possessor of the famed stone into dissipation and debt they hoped to compel him to sell at a lower figure. But the wily Chafras detected their designs, paid his debts, and abandoned the gay Russian capital. Catharine, however, was a woman and an Empress, and paid the Chafras' price—\$650,000, an annuity of \$20,000, and a patent of noblity. So the criminal became wealthy, and a Russian nobleman. His life was unhappy, however, and he died a violent death. Many of his grandchildren are now living in extreme poverty in the city of Astra-khan.

Mons. Bourguignon exhibits imitations of other famous diamonds—the "Pitt," valued at \$600,000, now among the crown jewels of France; the "Sancy," which was once swallowed by an owner to prevent its robbery, that unwise act only subjecting him to death and disembowelment; the "Star of the South," from Brazil; and others of great value and celebrity.

"In olden times diamonds, when worm by

BEFORE THE PRIME.

Ah, were it so! But listen, dear! Bethink you how, this very year, With fond impatience you were fain To watch the Earth grow green again.

When April's violets, here and there, Surprised the unexpectant air, You searched them out, and brought me so To show, you said, that Spring was come.

But, sweetheart, when the lavish May Rained flowers and fragrance round y You had no thought her bloom to bring To prove the presence of the Spring!

rts to Seize Camp Douglas and Liberate the Prisoners.

Preminent Individuals Who Were Inter ested in These Loyal Objects.

ine with Rebel Officers to Overthrow the Government.

a sletter from Mr. S. Corning Judd, pub-ed in Thursday's Times, he states that he Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons florty in Illinois; that the organization was sly political, and as loyal to the Union as the ion League," and that among the members e organization were officers and soldiers of Union Army. Memory is a treacherous t, and the long Cheney controversy may driven out of the Grand Commander's the plans and surrouses of 1884. tree out of the Grand Commander's eplans and purposes of 1884. In order the his recollection, The Tribune republic preport of Col. B. J. Sweet in reference to to capture Camp Douglas and release of prisoners. The Colonel was presumations of the Union officers who belonged one of Liberty, since, as will be noticed, bly not one of the Union officers who belonged to the Song of Liberty, since, as will be noticed, he speaks of it as a treasonable organization, the only soldiers connected with it being Consederate Colonels and Captains, and Copperhead

mateur Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. Judd says in his letter that individual Mr. Judd says in his letter that individual members of the Order perhaps entertained treasonable purposes, but any such tendencies were sternly rebuked. By whom! Col. Sweet's report shows that the Treasurer of the Order, a Brigadier-General, a Secretary of the Chicago Temple, a Grand Senior, a member of the State Council, and some minor officers, were arrested. Some of them were tried and found zuilty, but it was f them were tried and found guilty, but it was Aberty, according to Mr. Judd, who "sternly ebuked" all treasonable demonstrations.

At the end of the report will be found a list

rominent members of the Order in this.

The Illinois soldiers will find difficulty scovering in it the names of any of their

Following is the report:

Pollowing is the report:

"Headquarters Post, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1884. — Capt. B. T. Smith. Assistant Adjutant General, District Headquarters, Springfeld, Ill.—Captains: I have the honor to respectively report in relation to the origin, progress, and result, up to the present time, of the late Rebel raid for the purpose of releasing the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, taking possession of the City of Chicago, creating an insurrection in and overrunning the States of Illinois and Indiana in aid of the Southern Rebellion.

That Jacob Thompson, of Mussissippi, Secretary of the Interior during the Administration of Mr. Buchman, went to Windsor, Camda, some time in May or June last, under the assumed name of Capt. Carson, and having been supplied by the Rebel Government with large sums of money for the purpose, commenced operations to organize in Canada an expedition to release rebel prisoners of war at different camps in the Northwest, and and the "Sons of Liberty" with money and arms to raise an insurrection, especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana, against the Government of the United States.

About the 25th day of August last an expedition for any command, composed of 150 to 200 escaped prisoners and rebel soldiers, accompanied by Col. 6. St. Leger Grenfel, at one time Morgan's Chief

memoers uspersed—some of the record omers and soldiers to Canada, others to Kentucky, and yet others to Southern Indians and Illino is, and the "Soms of Liberty" and guerrillas to their respect-ive homes—to await a signal for the general upris-ing which it was determined should soon take place in the States of Illinois and Indiana against

"Sons of Liberty" and guerrillas to their respective homes—to await a signal for the general uprisher who have the await a signal for the general uprisher with it was determined should soon take place in the States of Illinois and Indiana against the Government.

The danger supposed to be past, the reinforcements sent to the garrison were ordered elsewhere, beaving barely force enough, with the most rigid sennemy in the use of officers and enlithed men. to gnard the prisoners of war and perform other accessory duties at this poet.

About the lat of November another expedition of like character was organized in Canada, to be commanded by Capt. Hines, and composed of the same elements as that which had failed at the time of the Chicago Convention. It was determined that the attempt should be made about the period in the Presidential election, and the night of that isy was finally designated as the time when the plot should be executed.

During the canvass which preceded the election, the "Sons of Liberty," a secret organization, within and beyond all doubt unknown to the better portion and majority of the Democratic party, had caused it to be widely proclaimed and believed that there was an intention on the part of the fovernment, and great danger that such intention would be carried into effect, to interfere by military force at the poils against the Democratic party, an excuse under which to arm themselves as individuals, and had also obtained and concealed it different places in this city arms and ammunition for themselves and the Rebel prisoners of war, when they should be released.

On the evening of the 5th day of November, it was reported that a large number of persons of suspicious character had arrived in the city from Payette and Christian Counties in Illinois, and that more were coming.

On Sunday, the 6th day of November, late in the afternoon, it became evident that the city was illing up with suspicious characters, some of whom were prisoners of war, and ascertain their plans, it was manifest that t

Doughe on that day were as follows:

Realls Regiment Vetteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. 27
Col. 1, C. Sidnury, Commanding. 27
Col. Martis Flood, Commanding. 37
Total infeating. 37
Total infeating. 38

Making a total of ... 37

Making a total of ... 37

Making a total of ... 37

The clock of the mental of the carries equate at this camp by a fence constructed of inch boards 12 feet higs. 38

The clock of the men and arms of the expedition might have been captured, and more home rebels increased, but were dispersed in the total might have been captured, and more home rebels increased, but were dispersed in the total to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding excitement in to the very day of the Presidential election. 38

The great interests involved would scarcely justify making the meytable risks of postponement. Sending a dispatch dated \$3.00 clock in the evening, Nov. 6, by messenger over the railroad to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding the might: too. 10.

M. Cartistian, Cap. 6.

M. M. Cartistian, C

LUNAR CURIOSITIES.

The Theory of Vegetation.

Scientific American.

When the moon is at the full, the unas

When the moon is at the full, the unassisted eye readily distinguishes on her face certain dark gray spots more or less sharply separated from the brighter portions. Through the telescope these spaces appear as broad, level spaces, resembling terrestrial seas. Indeed, the earlier observers mistook them for seas, and by that name (Latin, mare) they are known to this day. They are not seas, however, but ancient seabeds, now probably nearly, if not quite, destitute of water; vast, arid basins, like the Sahara, or the great interior Utah Basin of our own country.

pert of this report.

On the morning of Monday, the 7th inst., Col. John L. Hancock, commanding m little, by order of Gov. Tates, reported to me, and Col. R. M. Hough rapidly organized a force of 250 men, which was armed with revolvers expurred (from Walsh reported), and were assigned to duly as matrols in the City of Chicago, remaining on cuty till the morning of the 9th.

Capt. Bjerg, Military Provost Marshal, Capt. William James, Provost Marshal, Capt. William James, Provost Marshal First District Illinois, the police of the city, and various detachments of this garrison, and different officers, arrested during the day and night of the 7th inst. 106 bushwackers, querrilias, and Rebel soldiers; among them many of the notorious "Climpman gaing" of Fayette and Christian Counties, in this State, with their Captain, Sears, and Lieutenant, Garland, all of whom are now in custody at Camp Douglas.

On the 11th of November 47 double-barreled shot-guns, 30 Allen's patent breech-loading carbines, and one Entiled rille were seized at Walsh's barsi, in the City of Chicago.

Finding from investigation that the "Sons of Liberty" in this city continued to meet and plot, on the night of Sunday, the 3d of November, Patrick Borley, Secretary of the Temple in this city, was arrested, and such papers as had not been destroyed, some of them valuable as showing the intents and purposes of the organization, selzed.

On the aight of Monday, Nov. 14, the following-named persons, members of the "Sons of Liberty" were arrested, viz. 'Obadiah Jackson, "Grane Senior"; Charles W. Patten, "member of State Council"; Mr. Felton, "Tyler," or Door-keeper; James Geary, a dangerous member; Richard T. Semmes, nephew to Pirate Semmes; Dr. E. W. Edwards, who harbored Col. Marmaduke, all whom remain in enstody.

On the 15th inst., a young Englishman from Canda, under British protection papers, named Mougham, was arrested, who proves to be a messenger between Jacob Thompson, Capt. Hines, Brigadier-General Walsh, and the guerrillas of Col. Jessey, of

tions.

Capt. John Nelson and so much of the police of the city as were detained to act with him, and report to me, executed orders and performed duty with rare fidelity and energy.

Col. R. M. Hough and the mounted patrol under his command deserve great credit for promptitude in organization and daty efficiently performed. I have the honor to be. Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. J. Swest, Colonel Commanding.

[No. 1.]

Headquarters For Camp Douglas, Tremont House, 3:30 p. m., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1864.

—Brig.-Gen. John Cook. Springfield, Itl.—General: I send this dispatch by a messenger for two reasons: First, I am not entirely sure of the telegraph, and a messenger will arrive about as soon as would a telegram. Second, though pressed for time, I can explain more fully our circumstances here and what I propose to do. The city is filled up with suspicious characters, some of whom we know to be escaped prisoners, and others who were here from Canada during the Chicago Convention plotting to release the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. I have reason to believe that Col. Marmaduke, of the Rebel army, is in the city under an assumed name, and also Gapt. Hines, of Morgan's command; also G. St. Leger Grenfel, formerly Morgan's Adjutant-General, as well as others, officers of the Rebel army. My force is, as you know, too weak and much overworked; only 800 men, all told, to guard between 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners. I am certainly not justifiable in waiting to take risks, and mean to arrest these officers, if possible, before morning. The head gone, we can manage the body. In order to make these arrests perfect, I must also arrest two or three prominent citizens who are connected with these officers, of which the proof is ample.

Those arrests may cause much excitement. I nught to have more forces here at once. It seems to me as unwise as it is unsafe, to have a central location like Chicago. an unarmed Rebel army

volcanic scoria, the moon is now known to have an atmosphere of considerable volume and density; to present abundant evidence of physical activity and change; and to have, in all probability, water enough to make life easily possible on its surface.

The moon is dying, but very far from dead. Being so much smaller than the earth, it has run its course more rapidly; but is still a good way off from that goal of ultimate deadness to which so many astronomers have theoretically assigned it. There is not the slightest adequate evidence, Nelson says, of the popular view; and "its truth would be admitted by no astronomer who had devoted sufficient attention to selenography to enable him to thoroughly realize the probable present condition of the moon."

Such being the case, the hypothesis that the moon's green plains derive their color from vegetation ceases to be impossible or absurd. The evidence is not of a character to justify a positive assertion that the mythical man in the moon may have abundant pasturage for his cattle; but his case ceases to be absolutely hopeless when a thorough-going selenographer can say, as Nelson does, that the moon may possess an atmosphere that must be regarded as fully capable of sustaining various forms of vegetation of even an advanged type that it does not appear how it can justly be questioned that the lunar surface, in favorable positions, may yet retain a sufficiency of moisture to support a vegetation of many kinds; and that, in a very considerable portion of the entire surface of the moon, the temperature would not vary sufficiently to materially affect the existence of vegetable life.

Who can tell but that the aforementioned man in the moon may not follow the plan of the African tribe which Livingstone tells of, and keep himself and his cattle in extensive lunar caverus, where the temperature is uniform and water abundant, driving them forth upon these green fields for a fortnightly feed, when the sun is up for its long days and the grass is in good condition? Jules Verne o Those arrests may cause much excitement. I ought to have more forces here at once. It seems to me as unwise as it is unsafe, to have a central location like Chicago, an unarmed Rebel army near it, unsecurely guarded, especially in times of doubt like these.

I have made repeated representations on this subject, and I am assured that they have been seconded both at district and department headquarters. May I ask that you will again represent our necessities, and urge by telegraph that we be reinforced at once.

I regret that I am not able to consult with you on my proposed action before acting, without letting an opportunity pass which may never again occur, and which so passing would leave us open to much danger.

It may happen that this action will be delayed till to-morrow night, but probably it will not. I shall telegraph in the morning if anything is done. If I do not telegraph please give your views for my guidance to this messenger.

I fear the telegraph might notify the parties interested. I have the honor to be, etc.

B. J. Sweet, Colonel Commanding Post.

Schedule of arms, ammunition, and equipments seized:

One hundred and forty-two shot-guns, double-barreled, loaded.

Three hundred and forty-nine revolvers, Joslyn's fatent, loaded.

Thirteen thousand four hundred and twelve ball-cartridges; calibre, 44 and 48.

Two hundred and sixty-five bullet-molds for pistols. Two hundred and twenty-nine cone-wrenches for pistols.

Three bags buckshot, No. 4.

Two kegs powder, partly filled.

One hundred and afteen hoisters for revolvers. Eight beits for hoisters.

Forty-seven shot-guns, double-barreled.

Thirty Allen's breech-loading carbines.

One Enfield rifle.

CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, LLL., Nov. 7, -4 c'clock

Thirty Allen's breech-loading carbines.

One Enneil rifle.

CANP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 7,—4 o'clock a. m.—Brig.-Gen. John Cook, Springfield, Ill.: Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel officers, escaped prisoners of war, and citizens in connection with thom:

Morgan's Adjutant-General, Col. G. St Leger Grenfel, in company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at Richmond House.

J. T. Shanks, Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of Gen. Marmaduke,

Brig.-Gen. Charles Walsh, of "Sons of Liberty;" Capt. Cantrill, of Morgan's command; Charles Traverse (Butternut). Cantrill and Traverse were arrested in Walsh's house, in which were found two cart-loads large-size revolvers, loaded and capped; 200 stands of muskets, loaded, and samunition. Also seized two boxes gaus concealed in a room in the city. Also, arrested Buck Morris, Treasurer "Sons of Liberty," having complete proof of assisting Shanks to escape, and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

Most of these Rebel officers were in this city on the same errand in August last, thefr plan being to arise in insurrection and release prisoners of war at this camp. There are many strangers and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerrillus and rebel soldiers. Capt. Nelson and A. C. Coventry, of the police, rendered very efficient service.

[No. 4.]

List of names of prominent members of the tensor liberty of prominent members of the

And there are those whose heads grew silver-white In Life's noon-heat, and, when the sable night Of Death at last came to them, they did bend And read untroubled the last words, "The End"—Our Beautiful—our Dead.

And so we leave them in the silent night, Dim shadows fast obscuring them from sight, All undisturbed under the star-rift sky, Waiting the coming of the By-and-By-Our Beautiful—our Dead. Moniton vs. Beecher.

New York World, Sept. 18.

Thomas G. Shearman, Aaron J. Vanderpool, and John S. Hill on one side, and Roger A. Pryor on the other side, drew a large audience in Judge Westbrook's court yesterday. Judge Dykman had held that the venue in Moniton vs. Beecher was changed to New York, and had refused to hear here a motion to send it to Franklin County. Mr. Shearman got an order to show cause, and it was at the bottom of Judge Westbrook's long Monday calendar. Mr. Shearman tried to get it preferred, but it had to wait. Then the lawyers differed whether or not the motion was an old

Under the glory of the tented sky, Resting in peace, our lost below-ed lie; The river crossed, and gained the other shore, No more anrest or pain they know—no more— Our Beautiful—our Dead.

The place wherein they sleep, it is so fair
It scarcely seems that Death is crowned King there
Yet, as we gaze upon their beds, we weep,
While we are murmuring, They do but sleep—
Our Beautiful—our Dead.

We see, adown the aisles of years long gone, Upon a dead child's face the rays of dawn Stream down. Again we feel the bitter wo That rent our hearts in that drear Long-Ago— Our Beautiful—our Dead.

For here, low at our feet, the sunlight shines Over a little grave, where myrtle twines Above caressingly. And we can say Through Faith, at last, "It is the better way"— Our Beautiful—our Dead.

And there are those swept from the shores of Life Whose feet its roughest ways had known: the strife Is over now, the haven gained; all-blest Their hearts in quiet lie, anchored at rest— Our Beautiful—our Dead.

motion or a new motion. Mr. Shearman had an order from Judge Dykman letting him make the motion here. Mr. Pryor hadn't seen it, and Mr. Shearman said that was negligence. Judge Westbrook will hear the motion Thursday, and reserves decision on the preliminary difficulties.

THE SERVIAN WAR.

Correspondents, and the Position of Austria.

To the Editor of The Tribura.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—I should like to know why correspondents are not able to send a single true dispatch, but only falsehood after falsehood. Please tisten to me for but a few minutes, and you will not be sorry for it. The truth is what we are searching for, and nothing else. We want to lift up the dark curtains that are between us and the correspondents,—the dark curtains that are spread between the corre-spondents and the truth. Money is the mighty thing nowadays, and almost a god whom everybody is worshiping. Money is the mighty ruler in the whole world. For money we are able to buy and sell the Rings; tor m in olden times, they sold Joseph and Christ for money is S. J. Tilden trying to buy Georg Washingtons chair. Money is all in all. So the correspondent's have sold not only then articles, but themselves and their souls, to the or the great interior Utah Basin of our own country.

Examined more closely, these dried-up seabeds—to which Nelson applies the irregular but convenient plural, mares—are seen to have a rolling surface, like some of our Western prairies, or to be traversed by numerous long ridges, resembling the wave-like sand-hills which give so marked and particular an appearance to the deserts of Western Australia,—the leveler portions being dotted with low mounds interspersed with crater-pits. In many places, formations of an apparently alluvial character abound, while the ancient coast-lines show distinct traces of water-action. Two of these lumar plains—Mare Humorum and Mare Christum—are walled in completely by lofty mountains, presenting stupendous precipices to the vanished sea. The larger mares are more like ocean-beds. They run together as terrestrial oceans do, and sometimes merge into the brighter continental regions without a distinct line of demarkation. In other places they show a rugged coast-line, rising into cliffs and peaks, and pierced at times by valleys and ravines.

One of the most conspicuous of these lunar ocean-beds, also one of the deepest, is known as the Mare Serenitatis. Its area is nearly 125,000 square miles. Within its dark gray border, from 30 to 30 miles wide, is an extensive inner plain, which at times presents a fine, clear, lightgreen tint, with central streaks of pure white,—the green area lying lower apparently than the gray exterior. The green tint is difficult to ent countries, which are enemies to them selves if and when they are enemies to Christi

anity, to Humanity. . The Turkish wild beast has found friendship in England than her brother Chris-tians in Turkey. The English purse has been wide-open to the Turks. The Turkish Government has helped itself, and England has been looking at her, rubbing her hands, like a pawn looking at her, rubbing her hands, like a pawn-broker who is waiting for a good chance. But the chance did not come. The English people opened their eyes wide, while the English Government has been only peeping through hers. The English people found out that they have done wrong to the Christians in Turkey, and are trying to correct themselves in time. They have seen that the Turks were enemies to Christianty, seen that the Turkish Government is in bankruptcy, and that the alliance between England and Turkey was of no use; while Queen Victoria has been dreaming of playing with the keys of Constantinople, and would be very sorry to wake up and find that it was but a dream. The English people have cast the Turkish beasts away: and Turkey is shown to be losing her

away: and Turkey is shown to be losing her spirits, and is not able to control herself. She is like a drowning man in the mad sea-wayes, sinking lower and lower; while Austria, like a straw on the broad sea, gives the last hope of rescue to the drowning man. Turkey is trying to grasp Austria with her claws, and drown herself and Austria, too. When everybody is wishing to be a stranger in Turkish eyes, Austria is alone smiling at the Turkish Government as her own dear, precious friend. She is trying to ruin herself, and Turkey, too. Austria is sure of one thing; and that thing is that, if Turkey loses this time, Austria is sure to lose not many years afterwards. So Austria has found it far better to double the Turkish thrength now than to fight separate. Austria has got good reasons for doing so. The Servians and Slavonian people in Austria owe debts to the Hapsburg family, which they are going to pay when the first chance comes.

from 30 to 80 miles wide, is an extensive inner plain, which at times presents a fine, clear, light-green tint, with central streaks of pure white,—the green area lying lower apparently than the gray exterior. The green tint is difficult to catch, except under favorable conditions, and is much weakened by the effect of numerous small, white, round spots, and gray ridges.

Another of the moon's green plains was discovered by Madler in the Mare Humorum, already mentioned. 'This is one of the smallest as well as most distinctly-bordered of the dark-gray plains. Its area is 50,000 miles. The greater portion of its interior is distinctly tinged a dusky-green, sometimes very marked, affording a strong contrast with the pure gray of the borders and high inclosing ridges. On the west, the green area extends nearly to the edge of the mare: but elsewhere, as in the Mare Serenitatis, it is separated from the border by a narrow, dark-gray fringe, except on the northwest, where the gray and green areas merge insensibly to each other.

Still another area of green is observed in the Mare Chrisium, one of the most conspicuous of the moon's dark plains. It is completely inclosed, and is, perhaps, the deepest of the lunar mares. Its area is 78,000 square miles. Its general tint is a gray mixed with an unmistakable tinge of green, especially under high illumination. This vertant bue is seen to the best, advantage for several days before and after the moon is full.

These and other color-changes on the face of the moon—as, for instance, the darkening of the great ring-plain of Plato with increasing light, and like changes in certain long, winding lunar valleys—led Beer and Madler to suggest that they would indicate vegetation, were vegetation, business of lunar vegetation, however strong the evidence might seem.

But Bessel's opinion, as our readers already know, is inconsistent, not only with the conditions on which he based his calculations, but also with the results of more recent studies of the state of the moon's surface. So

the life they have given to Austria, Austria has choked them to death. Austria has shown her friendship to the Servians in this war too, for she has sent back many yolunteers, and she has arrested a good many prominent citisens, priests, and two editors.—Z. Miletich, who is editor of the Zastara, a leading paper in Austrian Servia; and J. Popovitch, editor of Granichar, who was sick in bed when the Austrians took him to prison. For these and many more things she has done against her neighboring country of Servia, she is helping and she must help Turkey: The future of Turkey is the future of Austria. If Turkey is swept from the face of the earth, Austria is fost too. To see the truth, let us try the figures. The peoples who are not satisfied with the Austrian yoke are the old Sclavonian race, Bohemians, Slovacs, Poles, Russines, Slovinians, and Servians, with Croatians, and they number in all about 21,000,000. The Austrians and Hungarians number together about 15,000,000; and the people of still other nations number about 3,000,000 souls. Does this not show plainly that, if Turkey is lost, Austria cannot live very long?

That correspondents have lost their souls, the battle at Krushevats shows very plainly, especially when Mr. Correspondent gives such a loud cry for his Turkish brave solders. It is easy to find the difference—was it truth or not—by reading the end of the battle of Krushevats. The first and second parts are fine; but the last was like a man who did not expect to find himself in a large company with a piece of bread in his mouth; he could not swallow it, and did not want to throw it away,—so he had to keep it between his teeth. We could not see the falsehood, but we can suspect it. They said that the Turks have taken Alexinats; but I could not believe it. I was there in the year 1872, when the Servian Government tried to put up a bridge on chains across the River Morava, and the leught of it was 215 feet. The only place to cross the Morava, and the leught of it. They said that the Turks have taken

MARY, MY PRAIRIE-LOVE.

Tenderly sad we whisper a farewell.
Solemnly among the branches swell
Low requiems for the dead,—a melody
As noble as an organ's harmony—
Our Beautiful—our Dead. Light and airy as a facry,
Sweeter than the rose in June,
Is my darling little Mary,
With a voice of heavenly tune. Oh! I love her beyond measure,— She is artless, proud, and free; And broad Earth holds not a treasure Like my Mary's smiles to me.

Match me, land of lakes and prairie,
One like her from blemish free!
Ye can note—from blemish free!
Ye can not—my artless Mary
Peerless evermore must be.
Chicaso, September, 1876.

Capt. Sam.

Following a Bad Example.
A hen at West Aldin, N. T., recently laid an egg which was so extraordinarily large that it was opened, when another egg, shell and all, was discovered inside the big one. It is supposed that the hen had been reading the "Life of Samuel Tilden," and was trying to evade the payment of her tax on the small egg.

I was not the regular doctor, for the practice at Burnley belonged to Fred Garnet, an old hospital friend of mine, who had taken to a simple country practice while I had been roaming about the world as surgeon in emigrant ships, and during the Franco-German war. We had met after seven years, when I wanted a month's quiet in the country, and he asked me to attend to his practice, while he came up to town to pass a degree, for he was a hard-studying, ambitious fellow.

A man at the door desired me to come over and see his master, who was "dying of gout." This was the announcement by the servant. Saving that I had been consulted about a "terrible wherritin' pain" in the back of an old lady of 75, this was my first call.

"There's Miss Kate a-watching for us."
I could see the futter of a white dress by the I was not the regular doctor, for the prac-

I could see the futter of a white dress by the gate as we drove on, but my attention was too much taken up by the prettiness of the place, and I was gaping idly about, thinking nothing of "Miss Kate" and her cares, when the gig stopped, and I jumped down.

"Here he is, uncle, dear," she cried.

"Time he was here," exclaimed some one,

with a savage roar.

After giving various little orders I placed the tenderleg in an easy position, the patient breaking out into furious exclamations the while. Then, by means of some hoops from a small wooden tub, I made a little gypsy tent over the limb so that the coverings did not touch the exquisitely tender skin, and at the end of half an hour had the pleasure of hearing a sigh of satisfaction, of seeing a smile steal over the face, which was now smooth and bedewed with a gentle prespiration,

and directly after, in a drowsy voice, my patien "Kitty, my darling, he's a trump. Take him into the next room and apologize to him, and tell him I'm not always such a beast." He was half asleep already, while I—even in that short hour—I had fallen into a dream, a dream of love: I who had never loved before nor thought of it, but as sickly boy-and-girl

that short hour—I had fallen into a dream, a dream of love: I who had never loved before, nor thought of it, but as sickly boy-and-girl stuff, unworthy of busy men.

I cannot tell you how that day passed, only that Kate Anstey had implored me not to leave her uncle yet; and I? I was her slave, and would have done her bidding even to the death. He was soon better, but my visits to the farm were more frequent than ever. I went one day as usual, but instead of Kate being at the window and running out to meet me, the 'old gentleman stood at 'the door, tooking very angry, and he at once caught hold of my coat and dragged me into the kitchen.

"Is anything wrong?" I said, trembling.

"Yes, lots," said the old man. "What do you come here for?"

"For mercy's aake, don't keep it back! "I said, for the room seemed, to swim round me. "Is Kate ill?"

"Yes—I think she is," he said, gruffly. "But look here, young man, what does this mean?"

"Mean!" I said. "Oh, Mr. Brand, if she is ill let me see her at once!"

"She don't look very bad," he said, peering through the crack of the door into the parlor, where I could see her white dress; "but I say, young man, you'd better not come any more. She's growing dull, and I can't have my darling made a fool of!" I stammered.

"Yes," he said, gruffly; "what do you come here for?"

I was silent for a minute, with a wondrous feeling stealing over me, as at last my lips said—I did not prompt them—"because I love her with all my heart."

"And you've told her so?"

"Not a word," I said, slowly. My hand was being crushed as in a vise the next minute.

"I'm not a gentleman, Doctor, but I know one when I meet one. There, you may go and talk to her, if it's as you say; for if it's true you wouldn't make her unhappy; but, my lad, the man who trifled with that girl's heart would be the greatest soondrel that ever stepped on God's earth."

The whole of this part of my life is so dreamy that it is all like some golden vision. But I was at her chair, I know, and that glorious evening I was content t

easily, and Dr. Barker was shaking

my hand.

"He's saved, Mr. Lawler. You've saved his life. Now I'll be off and get back in an hour's tame. You've given me the greatest lesson in surgery I ever had in my life."

And then I was alone, thinking bitterly of what I had done.

"Kate—Kate—darling!"

Those words feebly muttered brought me to myself, and I was the cold, hard man once more as I rose and, taking the lamp, bent down over my patient, whose eyes now opened and he stared at me.

as I rose and, taking the lamp, bent down over my patient, whose eyes now opened and he stared at me.

"Where's Kate?" he asked; "and where—what—" He stopped short.

"Hush!" I said coldly; "you have had an accident."

"Accident? Oh, yes, I remember, I was going to catch the night-train for Burnley, when that confounded cab—"

"You must not talk." I said, fighting hard to contain myself. "You are seriously hurt."

That last was not professional, but there was a grim pieasure in giving him some pain.

"That's bad, Doctor," he whispered, "for I was going down—to see my darling—she's very ill."

"Til!" I exclaimed, starting.
"Yes," he said, speaking with pain, and I could not stop him now. "Consumption, they say; broken heart, I think. Some scoundrel

I almost dropped the lamp as I caught his hand and gripped it, and said in a hoarse, choking voice, for I was struggling to see the full light:

"What do you wish me to do?"

"Telegraph, at my expense, to my brother-inlaw. Take it down, or you'll forget. From Christopher Anstey to John Brand, Greenmead, Burnley. Say Kate is not to fidget. You know best."

"Yes, yes." I stammered, my hands trembling

Burnley. Say Kate is not to lidget. You know best."

"Yes, yes," I stammered, my hands trembling as I took out a pencil and prerended to write. "Miss Kate, then," I faltered, "is —"

"My darling child!" sobbed the poor fellow; "and she's dying!"

He was too weak, too faint, to heed me, as with a bitter groan I turned away stunned—mad almost at my folly. For I saw it all now, poor, weak, pitful, jealous fool that I was. I had seen the girl I worshiped petted and caressed by her own father, and, without seeking or asking an explanation, I had rushed away, leaving her to think me a scoundrel—nay, worse.

When I turned once more to the mattress my.

worse.

When I turned once more to the mattress my patient had fallen asleep, and I stood there thinking.

In a few minutes I had made my plans; then, watch in hand, I impatiently waited for Dr. Backar's return.

watch in hand, I impatiently waited for Dr. Barker's return.

He was back to his time, and in a few words I had made my arrangements.

"Doctor," I said, "you said you were in my debt for this night's work."

"My dear sir, I'll write you a check for 20 guineas with pleasure," he replied.

"Pay me in this way," I said; "see that these patients whose names I have written on this slip of paper are attended to well for the next two days, and tell our friend here that his message has been seen to."

"He promised eagerly, and the next minute I was in the street, running to the nearest cabstand.

was in the street, running to the nearest cabstand.

I was just in time to catch the early morning
train, and half mad, half joyous, I sat impatiently there till the train dropeed me at Barnley,
where the fly slowly joited me over to the FourMile Farm.

It was a bright, clear, frosty morning, and the
sun gianced from the river upon the trees, but I
could think of only one thing as I kept urging
the driver on, and he must have thought me
mad as I leapt out and rushed into the wellknown parlor.

the driver on, and he must have thought me mad as I leapt out and rushed into the well-known parlor.

"Kate!" I cried, as half blind I ran towards a pale face lying back in an easy chair by the fire.

"You scoundrel!" was roared at the same moment, and the stardy farmer had pinned me by the throat.

"Yes, all that," I said; "only hear me."
His hands dropped as Kate uttered a low cry and fainted.

"Quick!" I said, "water and some brandy."
With a low growl of rage my old patient for gout obeyed me, and in a few minutes Kate opened her eyes, to look full in mine as her head rested on my arm.

"Have you come—to say good-by?" she said, feebly; and there was such a look of reproach in that poor, worn face, that I could only answer in a whisper:

"No, no,—to ask you to give and bless me with your love; to ask you to forgive me for my cruei weakness, for I must have been mad."

A deep groan made me turn my head, to see that the farmer's head was down upon his arms, and his broad shoulders were heaving.

"I thought you would never come again," said Kate, feebly; 'but I never gave uphope."—Cassell's Family Magazine.

Great Men's Favorite Bo We are told that Shakspeare's favorite

dors, looked up in my fees, and grounded to be my little wife a high string in a wonderful trumphal chartot instead of a gig and to any great surprise on reaching the house there was "back already?" I stamment.

"Back already?" I stamment.

"Back already?" I stamment.

"I came upon me little timother, the return, able, for this meant the end of my vitt, and with your failing, Master Max."

It came upon me little timother, the return, able, for this meant the end of my vitt, and while the other hand, little to the stam, and the little that the end of my vitt, and willing pennison from Garaci, I went his my way to the farm.

I finge the seventi looked at me in rather a master had gone to the officiand farm.

"She's down in the wood, sir," which he gid. I would have a state of the stam, and then I stooped short, with a borthise past greater than the stam of the

"read again the poet of Achilles; devour Ossian. Those are the poets who lift up the soul, and give to a man a colossal greatness."

The duke of Wellington was an extensive reader; his principal favorites were Glarendon, Bishop Butler, Smith's "Wealth of Nations" Hume, the Archduke Charles, Leslie, and the Bible. He was also particularly interested by French and English memoirs—more especially the French Memoires pour servir of all kinds. When at Walmer, Mr. Glegg says the Bible. Prayer-Book, Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying, and Cæsar's "Commentaries" lay within his reach, and, judging by the marks of use on them, they must have been much read and often on sulted.

Proscription in Connecticut

The Hartford Cowant says that a few of the employes in a hat factory in the Village of Milplain, Town of Dambury, Conn., recently took part in the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Club. The proprietor, a prominent and indusatial Tilden man, thereupon posted the following notice in the shop. On being pressed by some of the offenders to say if it was meant as a discharge of all Hayes and Wheeler men from his employ, he said, "Fes, that is just what I mean."

mean."

NOTICE.

The interests of this firm are strongly allied to the preservation of peace in the entire Union, and against the policy of those in power at the present time to create outbreaks and employ military power to enforce their continuance of the same; and while we will use every honorable means to persuade all to join the standard of Reform in our employ, all employes are requested to act as they believe to be right and to their own advantage, and, while we cannot employ those that would ad destructive to the business of the firm we hope those opposed to our interest will stifladian from our employ on and after Saturday, Sept. 16. To such their accounts will be made up during the week, and what is due them will be paid Monday, Sept. 25, at 2 p. m.

Sept. 25, at 2 p. m.

The Old South Church.

Springfield (Mass.) Republicon.

There will be a feeling of mingled relief and joy among right-minded people all over the country, this morning, at the announcement that the Old South Church in Boston is rescued from destruction, its sale for \$400,000 having been perfected yesterday, oh condition that it shall always be used strictly as a historical museum. It would have been a burning shame to have torn it down, as was all but done a few weeks ago; it is bad enough to have come so near, and the Old South Society shows hadly in the whole transaction, its victory in the final stipulation that the building shall never be used for religious purposes being quite as much to its discredit as anything in the negotiations.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE. Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. † America Sunday at 8 a. m. † Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark St. (Shorman House) and 79
Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depota.

Leave. | Arrive. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

MICHIGAN CEPTRAL RATLEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-soc
Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of
dolph, and at Palmer House.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, inion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Handolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket
Office, 88 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,
and at Depot.

Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express.

Wisconsin, lowa and Minnesota Express.

Wisconsin, lowa and Minnesota Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Night Express.

All trains run via Minwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winona.

Depot, foot of Lakes at and toot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.

Leave.

St. Louis Fast Line.

St. St. Sp. m. \$7:30 a. m.
Cairo Night Ex.

St. St. Sp. m. \$7:30 a. m.
Springfield. Peoris & Keckuk E.

Springfield. Peoris & Keckuk E.

Springfield Night Express.

St. Sp. m. \$7:30 a. m.

Teveris and Keckuk Express.

St. Sp. m. \$7:30 a. m.

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Teveris and Keckuk Express.

St. Sp. m. \$7:30 a. m.

Teveris and Fast Sp. m. \$7

Dubuque & Sjour City Ex. 6:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 6illians Passenger ... 5:16 p. m. 9:23 a. m. 7:30 s. m. 6illians Passenger ... 7:40 p. m. 9:23 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 9:23 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:23 a. m. 8:23 p. m. 8:23 p

PITTEBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

*Sunday excepted. [Daily. † Saturday excepted. Monday excepted. † Daily. † Saturday excepted. † Monday excepted. † Daily. † Saturday excepted. † Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: \$8 Clark-M. Paimer House. Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). † Leave. Arrive. Day Express. † \$5:52 a.m. † \$1:0 a.m. † \$1:0 p. m. † \$1:0 p

The Testimony of the Six Days of

HUXL

His Lectures on dence of Eve

Overpowering Object

ian (or Mosaic) Evidence of Birds and

the Developm

FIRST LEC New Fork World At Chickering Hall last ley delivered the first of h The house was filled, and the best. Prof. Huxley i height and a "stocky are deep-set under shaggy hair is abundant and dar tron-gray. He speaks a tinctly, though at time to fill the hall. His and colloquial, and he emp result of heredity. abstance of his lecture: of the constitution and histo form some conception. In are, indeed, but as math reed shaken by the w says, we are thinking re-

symbolical, even though is conception of the orde which no rational ma-te guide his life and a ong for man to learn the great phantasmagoria a amid the flitting and transit late that the idea of a p amid the fitting and transite late that the idea of a p nature has emerged and be notion of chance has becon through the study of nature gard himself as the child of in possible interference with has become preposterous, a man's speculative bether on the supposition is a stans, and this based on a bridge of the control of the cantal of by a nature which it is impossed.
The first supposes the fact supposes the fact supposes the fact of the first supposes the fact of the fa

spectator might be place world essentially as it no vatleys, streams, and es hypothesis has survived is not inconsistent with in not inconsistent with sofute uniformitarianism even Lyoil was once ton observed that the planets righted themselve came to the conclusion was soft-administering. If that the general features of they are, and that there was ive development of animals which might logically lump

may be assigned as the but the scheme of Mil which all English-speaked, and which we hav leaves no doubt as to poet meant by the word—(an expository passage from The third hypothesis is that that at any given period in less like the present has france of the universe may component parts separate matter of which the sun planets. The flora and fnot. Indeed, identical with but are like them, and the we recede in time. organic simpler, until protoplasm, life, is reached. Beyond traced, though investigation the general forms of matter cosmogony only the latter case necessarily axcludes hypothesis, of the eternity things, cannot be verificate sort. Of evidence, evidence shows it to be urust is not homogeneous strata of eand, clay, elate, ful examination shows the world rocks precisely which form the earth's formation, as, for instance chaik are now aggregating. Atlante. It is thus rands thing case be that the armost second from the wash of the earth the form the wash of the earth the form the wash of the earth the form the specord of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the special propers of the fossilfer in the propers of the hist rocks are full of fossils which the propers of the fossilfer in the crigin of things and the mans, and as at he left it, it is non the form the origin of things and the means, and as as he left it, it is non history of the rocks is and holding the propers of the fossilfer re not found. Even the land animals existed as long little the surface of the history of the rocks is again Again, there is no trace of where they should be by have a proper of the first with the process of the process of the process of the

olossal greatness."

Weilington was an extensive ipal favorites were Charendon, mith's "Wealth of Nations," duke Charles, Leslie, and the also particularly interested by ish memoirs—more especially noires pour servir of all kinds, ir, Mr. Glegg says the Bible, lor's "Holy Living and Dying," ommentaries "lay within his ng by the marks of use on them, seen much read and often con-

ption in Connecticut
Courant says that a few of the
Courant says that a few of the
Lactory in the Village of Millanbury, Conn., recently took
ination of a Hayes and Wheeler
detor, a prominent and influenthereupon posted the following
p. On being pressed by some
to say if it was meant as a disces and Wheeler men from his
l, "Yes, that is just what I

NOTICE.

this firm are strongly allied to f peace in the entire Union, and of those in power at the present breaks and employ military power continuance of the same; and, every honorable means to perthe standard of Reform in our year requested to act as they int and to their own advantage; and temploy those that would act as business of the firm, we hope our interest will withdraw from ad after Saturday, Sept. 16. To nts will be made up during the idue them will be paid Monday.

old South Church.

Isid (Mass.) Republican.

In feeling of mingled relief and
te-minded people all over the
norming, at the announcement
th Church in Boston is rescued
to its sale for \$400,000 having
westerday, on endities t, its sale for \$400,000 having yesterday, on condition that it is used strictly as a historical uld have been a burning shame own, as was all but done a few is bad enough to have come so ld South Society shows badly in saction, its victory in the final the building shall never be used apposes being quite as much to nything in the negotiations.

AD TIME TARLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 79 rner Madison-st., and at the depota. Leave. | Arrive. Via Clinton 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 2x via Clinton 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 2x via Clinton 11:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Re-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-

**Afr Line)... *5.00 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. * 4.00 p. m. * 4:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 4: 9.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 1 9.00 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

ON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
TY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Fest Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
At Depot, and 122 Handolph-st. Leave. Arrive.

Past Ex. | 12:30 p. m. | 3:30 p. m. |
\$100 a. m. | 8:05 p. m. |
\$100 a. m. | 4:05 p. m. |
\$100 a. m. | 4:05 p. m. |
\$100 a. m. | 8:05 p. m. |
Burlington | 9:00 p. m. |
\$100 p. m. |
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.... 110:20 p. 1 AUXEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, mer Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,

and Minnesesota Thro
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IB CENTRAL RAHLEOAD, Re-st. and foot of Twenty-second, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

NGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, e.st., Indiana.av., and Sixteenth-sis. Ticket Offices, 53 depots.

Leave. Arrive.

llman Drawting Cars, to
out change.

Sign Pullman
Room Sieepel Cars.

5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. g the hotel cars to New York.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m. . WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a. m. * 7:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. † 6:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. † 9:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. 5:06 a. m. † 5:05 p. m. ed. † Dally. † Saturday excepted.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Sundays excepted.

ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD
an Buren and Shorman-sta, Ticket
Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

DRICH'S STEAMERS.

L. daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
leave until
Grand Hapida, Muskegon.

Speed Harbor, daily (Sun 10 a. m.
Bennon Harbor, daily (Sun 10 a. m.
Lake Superior, Treaday and

Innistee, etc., Tuesday and

HUXLEY.

His Lectures on "The Direct Evidence of Evolution." The Testimony of the Rocks Against the

Six Days of Creation. Overpowering Objections to the Milton-

Six Days of Orestion.

Overpowering Objections to the Millonian of Monado Hypothesis.

In a Calcelland Hypothesis.

Dridence of Birds and Fishes in Paver of the Development Theory.

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SECOND LECTURE.

New York World, Sept. 21.

Prof. Huxley delivered the second of his lectures on "The Direct Evidence of Evolution" at Chickering Hall last evening. The audience was even larger than that of Monday, and the Professor's easy, unoratorical style seemed very acceptable to it; he spoke simply as if addressing a class of intelligent men and women who had come together to learn something he had to tell them. Their close and respectful attention showed that he was right. ian (or Mosaic) Hypothesis.

SECOND LECTURE.

his disciples came to him, eager to obtain explanations of obscure passages in his writings before he was taken away. He relieved their difficulties with a single exception. One passage puzzled him, and he said, "My children, when I wrote this I understood the meaning, and no doubt the Omniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have forgotten." A similar incident is told of the German poet Klopstock, which has the advantage of being true. Some of his admirers made a journey from Gottingen to Hamburg to see him in his old age, and to ask him to explain a difficult passage in his works. They were young students and running over with enthusiasm. Klopstock received them graciously, read the passage, and then said, "I cannot recollect what I meant when I wrote it; but I remember it was the finest thing I ever wrote, and you cannot do better than devote your lives to the discovery of its meaning." Nature had not a malevolent purpose to lead man astray, fully establishes it as a true theory.

THE HOME.

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. LARE FOREST, Sept, 21.—Your correspondent "Q" says that no "testimony of real value" has been given in relation to sugar. Let me ask, What is the most reliable testimony in relation to the nature of alcohol, nux vomica, arsenic, aconite, etc. ! Is it not the effect produced by them? You do not demonstrate their character by philosophical theories, or chemis-try, or anilization, but by actual experiments, which will determine their effect on animal life. Chemistry and analysis may be summoned to your aid in many cases, but they are not the grand test. Such testimonies have been given from time to time in THE TRIBUNE, showing that much of the sugar is pernicious to invalids. More might be given. Will you entirely ignore that kind of testimony? More than this, it has been shown that poisons are used in refining. The only question yet to be solved is, Can they contaminate the sugar itself !

He also asks, Why does not Mr. Rossiter employ a chemist to make an examination of our sugars? A very appropriate answer would be, Because your correspondent will not contribute his proportion of funds to foot the bills. It is a very easy thing to demand of others that they should spend their money freely for the benefit of those making the demand. If "Q" is anxof those making the demand. If "Q" is anxious to obtain the kind of information he calls for, let him put his hand in his own pocket and make a liberal contribution to pay the chemist's fee. Unless he is willing to do so, let him him make no such demand of others. Mr. R. has no more interest in the question than Mr. Q, and there is no more reason why he should do it than others.

But, as it happens, Mr. Mariner has made an analysis of a few samples, and probably an accurate one, for he has been several weeks in doing it. His report reads as follows: SEPT. 19, 1876.—This certifies that I have received three samples of sugar made by one refinery, and four made by another, and that I have tested the same for lead, copper, tin, zinc, and other metallic and mineral impurities, and have found in all of said samples tin, iron, and sulphate of lime.

Analytical Chemist, No. 77 South Clark street.

No exception will be taken to the iron and sulphate of lime. But the tin is objectionable, though he only found it in very small quantities. Scientific men have made but few investigations in relation to its poisonous character. Some experiments have been made on dogs to see how long it would require for a few grains to inflame the stomach so as to cause death. Not having the work by me, I cannot give the precise report. A healthy man has a more sensitive stomach than a dog; therefore, it would require much less to kill him, far less to simply inflame his stomach, and still less to inflame the stomach of a dyseptic. In proof of the susceptibility of tin to produce disease is the fact that sweet milk, kept in tin for 10 or 12 hours, will cause pain in a delicate dyseptie stomach. If so, it is reasonable to suppose that a minute quantity in sugar will have the same effect, and in course of time make dyspepties of those who otherwise would not have been sick.

Believing that experimentation should have its due proportion of influence in deciding this question, I trust I shall be pardoned for presenting some of my own experience. By way of apology for doing so, perhaps I ought to inform the reader that I have been an invalid for many years, with alimentary organs far more sensitive than most invalids. Consequently I Analytical Chemist, No. 77 South Clark street.

form the reader that I have been an invalid for many years, with alimentary organs far more sensitive than most invalids. Consequently I am able to detect poisons in alimentary substances more readily than most people. Such being the fact, some will say that I ought to have considered mine an exceptional case, and never have obtruded my experience and views on others. I certainly should not have done it had I not observed others suffering from the use of sugars, and become well convinced that there must be a very large number who were being hastened to a premature grave by their use.

use.

For two years previous to last May, I used
Messrs. Moller & Sons' sugars freely, without

longer use of them might perhaps develop old complaints or some other. The fact, however, that I could use them two weeks without perceptible injury to my alimentary organs stamps them, in my opinion, far superior to any other samples that I experimented with. In what way they are refined I know not, but believe they either use different chemicals from the others, or more perfectly antidote them. The manufacturers are Booth & Edgar, of New York, and Wood, Weeks & Co., of Baltimore.

I have hesitated about expressing my opinion of their sugars, lest by commending them I should indirectly do an injustice to others who may possibly make as good a sugar as I think they do. If I should discover any other brand that I could consider of the better class I should be very happy to commend it if any one eares to obtain my opinion.

In the last article the statement of a dealer was quoted, saying that sulphur was used. Mr. Mariner says that it its not probably used in the form of free sulphur to clarify the sugar, but in the form of sulphurous acid gas to neutralize the lead.

L. ROSSITER.

HOME DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—"Allegra" last week touched upon the very thing that I meant to suggest,—namely, that we should discuss something in our "Home" column besides what we might eat, drink, or wear. Of course, we are obliged to consider those three things, but if we could just fill a little corner of that department each week with ways to make home pleasant

how nice it would be.
First among home pleasures I would put flowers. If you are too poor to have a carpet on your floor, do have a flower in your window. The sight of it will rest you when you are weary, and its fragrance will drive away many of the cares of your life and fill your mind with

a sweet peace.

Then, when Jack Frost breathes upon our trees and turns their leaves into all sorts of rich and beautiful colors, take a large book—Patent-Office Reports are splendid—and hie you into the streets and parks—the walk will do you good-and gather some of the loveliest leaves an out them between every third leaf of your book

the streets and parks—the walk will do you good—andgather some of the loveliest leaves and out them between every third leaf of your book. Then when you are rested, or the next day, take a lump of beeswax, a moderately hot iron, and a piece of brown paper. Lay the paper on something,—a table or board,—pass the wax over the face of the iron, and, placing one leaf at a time upon the paper, pass the fron quickly over it. Be careful not to have the iron too hot. Your leaves now will retain their brilliansy all winter, and are ready for use. They look lovely interspersed with pressed ferns, vines, and flowers, grouped around pictures and brackets, and looped in window-curtains. Use small pins to fasten them to the wall.

Then you can, with very little trouble, make a cornucopia of perforated cardboard,—work it with two shades of brown zephyr in squares or tiny acorns; suspend it with cord and tassel of the zephyr, and fill it with dried grasses, ferns, and leaves, and it can't fail to please.

I could tell you numberless ways of using autumn leaves, and one lovely way of ornamenting flower pots with them, but will let that wait another time, and tell you now how to make a slipper case for your husband, or your brother would appreciate it either, and trust me you will not be troubled any more picking up slippers after "his mighty highness" has gone down-town in the morning."

Procure some pasteboard—a large box will do—and some 10 cent domestic. Now cut one piece of the pasteboard something in the shape of a shield, about 18 inches long and 11 inches wide in the widest part; this is for the back piece. For the front, cut a piece just like the back, only shorter and about an inch wider. Cut for each piece of the pasteboard in, and stich that part up by hand. Now arrange at the bottom and top of the front piece a tiny group of ferns, and in the centre form the word "Slippers" of pieces of ferns; fasten these in place with pins or needles, and spatter; and, when dry, sew the two pieces together with strong thread; form

A TURKISH BATH FOR 5 CENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—In your last "C. M. W." asks for a recipe for "beef loaf." This is mine; I am sure it will please: Take two pounds of beefsteak, chopped very fine; three well-beaten eggs; a half-teacupful of grated cracker. Make eggs; a half-teacupful of grated cracker. Make into a loaf, and bake one hour. Season to taste. One of your correspondents some time ago asked for some hints on cleanliness. Frequent applications of water are very good, but I have found alcoholic vapor baths most admirable agencies for the promotion of cleanliness and health. My method is simple; anybody, no matter how situated, can practice it. Seat the patient, naked, in a wood-bottomed chair, and wrap him, chair and all (his head excluded), in one or two woolen sheets or blankets, so as to form an air-tight envelope extending to the floor. Put under the chair a small tin can with two or three tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Too much alcohol will make so much of a blaze as to singe the person instead of secating him. Ignite the alcohol, and be very careful that the blankets exclude the air. If the heat is too great you can reduce it by raising the blankets a little from the floor. The patient will soon sweat freely, and more freely at some times than others; and some persons will sweat much quicker than others. Drinking freely of cold water will frequently sid perspiration. In most cases 10 or 15 minutes will suffice.

Becare of sweating too much. It is an excellent plant to put the feet in warm water while in the bath. When perspiration is profuse, then take the person out and treat to a hasty and vigorous scrubbing with soap and warm water, endeavoring to rub the skin up with the fingers and thumbs. One taking a bath for the first time will be astonished at the amount of scurf skin that will be staried, which will often cover the body in little rolls or pellets; and those pellets will afford even to those who take the samount of dead and disease-bearing matter the system is continually an amazing proof of the amount of dead and disease-bearing matter the system is continually throwing off. After the scrubbing is concluded, wind up with two or three baths, and in very many cases the first one leaves the patient some what enfectled; but if they will persevere, usi nto a loaf, and bake one hour. Season to taste. One of your correspondents some time ago asked for some hints on cleanliness. Frequent

GRAPE JELLY, ETC.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—I am much interested in your Home Department, and often feel moved to speak to the "sisters" who contribute. Am glad you recognize "woman's right" to a special portion of your valuable paper, and hope it will always be filled with valuable matter.

This matter of domestic economy is worthy of more attention than it receives, and presents many perplexing problems which experience alone can solve. So let us "tell our experience," if it is worth telling.

if it is worth telling.

I send some recipes, which I hope you will

colored jelly, quite tart and nice to eat with meats, use grapes entirely green. Remove stems, and wash the fruit; cover with cold water and cook until soft; strain through a flannel bag with little pressure; measure out equal quantities of julce and sugar; boil the julce, and skim it until quite clear; meantime heat the sugar (taking care not to brown it), and, after putting the two together, boil 10 minutes, or until you have jelly. I pursue the same course in making other kinds of jelly. Most kinds of fruit should be used before quite ripe to be sure of firm jelly. I use a triangular jelly bag.

to be sure of firm jelly. I use a triangular jelly bag.

A Nice Simple Pudding.—For a pudding-dish holding two quarts, take a cup of tapioca or sago; wash it; cover with water, adding a pinch of salt; pare and silice six or eight good-sized apples, choosing those that cook easily; put these in a dish with sugar according to taste, and fill the dish with cold water. Bake until the apple is thoroughly cooked; stir occasionally to prevent the forming of a crust and to mix apple and sago. It is sometimes necessary to add a little hot water. If the pudding is covered while cooking, it will require less attention. I like to cover most puddings in the oven until nearly done to prevent drying up or burning, and for that purpose it is well to have a tin cover made without solder,—the handle riveted.

The above pudding requires two hours or more for baking, according to the quality of appless.

The above pudding requires two hours or more for baking, according to the quality of apples used. Some may prefer it stiffer. It should be turned out of the baking-dish while hot, and may be molded like blane mange. May be eaten warm or cold, with sugar and cream.

To Remove Stains.—Almost any ink-stain which has not been washed may be removed by the use of sweet milk and salt, boiled together. Dip the spot as soon as the milk boils. When cool enough to handle, rub the spot. It is sometimes necessary to heat the milk more than once, or use fresh milk if the first is much discolored. With me this has never failed to remove fresh spots, even if very large; and often removes those that have long been dry,—also other stains than those of ink.

A solution of oxalic acid will remove ink and iron-rust,—probabaly many other stains,—but should be used with caution, as it is a powerful acid, and if too strong a solution is used may remove the cloth with the spot, or make it very tender. This, too, is best suited to white goods, though I did once use it on black and white calico, and, to my surprise, the black was not changed. I never tried either of these for mildew. Have seen chloride of lime recommended for that, also salt wet with tomato-juice often renewed, laying the article stained upon the grass.

SALIT RISING BREAD.

"Hoosimpon," Sept. 18.—I send you a recipe for "Salt Rising Bread" which I think "Faith" will find to be easier and better than

any as yet published. I will also send an ex-cellent recipe for mixed pickles. Salt Rising Bread.—Take a stone jar (or a pitcher will do) that will hold about two quarts and a half; scald it out with hot water; then put into it a pint of water just warm enough to bear your finger in, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Put the jar into a kettle of warm water; cover it and set it by the side of the stove where it will keep warm. After it has remained there quite a while, water and bubbles will come on the top; then stir in thoroughly more flour until quite thick, and let it remain until it has risen to the top, or ring, nearly. Put flour into a pan; pour in a pint of water just warm enough to hold your hand in; then pour in your rising and mix. Work it well, and then make into loaves; put into your pans; grease the tops of your loaves with butter, and set in a warm place to rise. When light enough, bake in a moderately hot oven one hour. If the rising doesn't seem inclined to come up, set the kettle on top of the stove for a few minutes.

Mixed Pickles.—Mix one-half pound of the best English ground mustard; one-half cup of sugar, with a little cold vinegar. Pour this into a pint of bolding vinegar; let it boll a few minutes, and pour over the pickles. One quart large cucumbers sliced thin; one pint small cucumbers; one pint of onions sliced; one quart of green tomatoes sliced,—and spice to the taste. Let the cucumbers onions, and tomatoes stand in sait over night; drain off and scald in vinegar, and then pour over them the above mixture.

A READER OF THE TRIBURE. thoroughly more flour until quite thick, and let

HAY-FEVER AND RICE CAKES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Your Jacksonville correspondent suggests the Home Department of THE TRIBUNE should enlarge its field and embrace other subjects of household interest. The suggestion is a good one. The "Home" will become monotonous with its constant flow of recipes for bread and cake, unless the Practical Woman should throw a bombshell into its ranks by telling its readers that meat-eaters are disgusting and not acceptable to the Lord. The and I don't believe four rows of solid double

and I don't believe four rows of solid double teeth were put into every human mouth merely to masticate bread and vegetables.

Some ladies on the street-cars were discussing "hay-fever." They agreed it was a literary disease. It is to be hoped Dr. Wyman has laid down no such principle in his book, or we should be flooded with catarrh and illustrated papers. There is one peculiarity of hay-fever. A member of "our circle" is troubled with chronic bronchitis. The hottest days of summer if the wind changes to the north the throat will husk up and become scrätchy and sore. The last three summers, about the 1st of August, hay-fever has supervened and all irritation has left the throat, to resume its sway after the ferer had subsided. Can it be that nature sets up an action in one organ to relieve another? If so, hay-fever is a blessing in disguise.

another? If so, hay-fever is a blessing in disguise.

Rice Doughnuts—Take two teacups of rice; boil in a bag till it becomes a thick mass, and the grains have lost their shape; beat three eggs, and mix with the rice; a little salt; add flour sufficient to make it work in shape like an oblong doughnut. Heat about two pounds of lard, and fry a light brown. They should be put in and taken out on a skimmer to keep their shape; sprinkle sugar over and serve hot; dress with preserved fruit, maple sirup, or honcy, etc.

GRAPE JELLY.

GRAPE JELLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—In the Home Department
"M. S." asks some one to send her some recipes. I will tell her how to make grape jelly: Take green grapes when just a few on the bunches are beginning to turn; stem and wash; put into a porcelain kettle (never use brass, or bunches are beginning to turn; stem and wash; put into a porcelain kettle (never use brass, or anything but a silver spoon—some do); just a little water to keep from burning till they begin to break; cover and let them boil up pretty well. Turn out into an earthen dish to cool. Pour off all the juice you can without squeezing. Pour this through your jelly-bag, and it will be clear and beautiful. Put equal parts of sugar, and boil hard ten minutes. Boil only a little—two coffee-cups of juice at a time. This will fill two jelly-glasses. Take off all the skim, and it will be bright and clear. Put the rest of the fruit, a little at a time, into the bag and squeeze well, and make the saine; will be as good, but a shade darker. Sometimes I use the lightest shade of brown sugar for this for common use. If well skimmed, will be very nice. When the grapes are ripe, they make excellent marmalade. Boil as before, and rub through a sieve or colander to take out skins and seeds. Put in quite half of sugar, and stir well while boiling to present sticking. Plums are good also made this way.

She asks how much alcohol to put in pickles, but does not say what kind; but the answer is all the same—not any. I will tell her soon how to make ripe cucumbers into a sweet pickle that is better than any alcohol will make them. If she has any that are too old to use, let them ripen well. Are good when other fruit is plenty, but especially so if scarce. Respectfully,

MUSINGS.

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MUSINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Galva, Ill., Sept. 18.—A lady asks if some Boston woman will tell her how her husband's mother baked bread.

I am not a Boston, but an English woman,

I am not a Boston, but an English woman, as I told you before. But perhaps it will answer just as well—my husband is a Yankee.

I read him her request, and both of us were greatly amused over it, for I have had some experience that way. He wisely suggested that, were his youth restored, and with it his appetite and reliah for all things, then his wife's bread would taste and be just as good as his mother's. This admission was a feast of itself to me, for I have many times been told I did not make bread, etc., like my husband's mother.

But that dear old lady is now gone to her final rest, and I don't mind telling you (confidentially) that she told me more than once that I made bread better than she ever did.

How sweet are very many of our early enjoyments and memories. I would not take an lota from any dear mother's praise. As a class they deserve more than they receive. Yet we sometimes forget in this ever-changing world that

we, too, are constantly changing. Our tastes and delights are not the same with added years.
And while every mother should receive her due praise, to all husbands I would say. "Your wife expects and is entitled to your considerate appreciation of her efforts, for ou this all her happiness rests."

AUNT EMMA.

THE CHEMI-LOON.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 18.—The pathetic plaint of Mrs. N. N. has awakened in my hith-

plaint of Mrs. N. N. has awakened in my hitherto peaceful breast most alarming emotions, and I feel compelled to drop the iron spoon and, grasping the warlike pin, to rush forth to the rescue of our unfortunate sister. The Chemiloon, dear Mrs. N. N., is a truly wonderful garment, being a combination of two indispensable articles of dress,—of which the second (i. e., that represented in the combination by the last syllable) has heretofore been usurped by the Tyrant Man.

There is no prejudice against this article for street wear, provided it is concealed beneath the required quantity of silk or cashmere. But the idea of a similarity between this garment and the Roman toga is a delusion and a snare, unless two things may be so exceedingly unlike as to resemble each other, which is a paradox invented by the Oppressor. I am inclined, with you, to consider the friend of the Roman toga the figment of a depraved imagination—a relative of the renowned Mrs. Harris of romantic fame. Moral: Put not your confidence is man. Yours,

BEANS NOT BREAD.

BEANS NOT BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Sept. 21.—In your issue of Sept.
16 I requested some Boston woman to be kind
enough to tell us what she knew about beans.
By a typographical error I was made to ask for
information regarding bread, which would be to
confess myself anything but a diligent reader
of "the Home."

During my three years of housekeeping I
have tried several methods of baking beans,
but consider that I have not yet arrived at the
Boston standard of perfections

I am glad to be able to give "C. M. W." the
rectpe she asks for, and hope she will find it as
satisfactory as her sponge cake was to me:

Beef Loaf.—Three pounds of round steak,
chopped fine; one tablespoonful of salt; one
tablespoonful of pepper; one cup of sweet milk;
one egg (beaten); one slice of bread, crumbed
fine; mix all well together; form in a roll, and
bake an hour and a-half.

EFROM AFAR OWE.

FROM AFAR OFF.

The MAFAR OFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Oregon, Sept. 4.—Being a new subscriber of your valuable paper, and being very much interested in the "Home" column, I would ask for a few recipes. First, a recipe for making an orange pie; also, for pickling green cucumbers and pickling eggs. If any one will be so kind as to answer these, they will greatly oblige JENNIE C.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS. WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—It is not too soon to begin to praise our Board of Aldermen; for they have already achieved enough to entitle them to the gratitude of the city at large. During many years Chicago has not had a more honest, industrious, and economical body of Aldermen than those composing the present Council. Few people can realize the amount of effort made by these resolute public servants to check the course of extravagance and induce greater economy in all the departments. At

chort made by these resolute public servants to check the course of extravagance and induce greater economy in all the departments. At every turn they were met by employes and politicians whose interest lay in the direction of increased public expenditures. The cutting down of salaries, the dropping of supernumeraries, the abolition of useless boards and departments, the fighting of gas and other monopolies, all met with furious opposition, before which men of cless honesty, firmness, and courage would have qualled and yielded. But most of our new Aldermen are men of principle, men of correct business habits, men of stern, uncompromising rectifude. There are several men in this Council, I am informed, who would not only spurn a bribe, but kick the man from their presence that offered it. No such encomium could have been pronounced upon the majority in the former Council. Our Mayor, too, is performing his duties well, much better than was predicted by his opponents. Already our present Council have saved the city at least half a million dollars, with a prospect of greater reductions ahead. Even the bad Aldermen have been constrained by being in good company to render the city useful service. Hence I calculate that each Alderman, good and bad, has been worth to the city from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in savings alone. Chicago cannot be too thankful for her honest City Council, which so valiantly indorses economy and reform.

POLICEMEN OFF THEIR BEATS.

POLICEMEN OFF THEIR BEATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Some parrolmen are deadbeats, or might as well be dead, as far as their beats are concerned, for they are never on them when most wanted. Traverse the city at any hour of the day or night and how very few of the 600 policemen hired to protect Chicago will one see upon the streets. Where do the 600, or the 600 policemen hired to protect Chicago will one see upon the streets. Where do the 600, or even the 800, keep themselves so much of the time? The conclusion is irresistible that they must be out of sight—not watching, but "off duty" and neglecting duty. And, what is more, they stay out of sight when they know their presence is needed. Employed to prevent fights, rows, and other disturbances, they keep aloof as if from laziness or dread until the fight is under full headway and a vast crowd has assembled and begun to clamor and rum in all directions for a policeman. Then they tardily creep out of their holes. Thousands of citizens can bear witness to the truth of my statement. Only last week at the corner of Randolph and Halasted two farmers got to fighting, and one had bitten off the other's lip and finger before the immense crowd could find a policeman to arrest them. Hundreds of such instances occur every year, the police not appearing on the scene, as if designedly, until the fight was all over. How different the discipline and conduct of the Benner fireman from the average Hickey policeman. Ever watchful and vigilant, the fireman springs to his engine and dashes with his utmost speed to the scene of the conflict is over. Does Superintendent Hickey employ any off-beat, dead-beat policemen?

B. B. EXPOSITION RATES.

LOOK OUT.

6 To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—I have noticed an advertisement in the columns of this day's Tribune tisement in the columns of this day's TRIBUNE purporting to originate from a society about to open a wholesale dry-goods house in this city. This party is a myth and a fraud. There are hundreds of unemployed men in this city who will be foolish enough to "inclose stamp for reply," thereby swelling the purse of this unprincipled scamp. By publishing the above you will confer a favor on a great many workingmen. Yours respectfully, JAMES CAMPION.

Will Taploca Explode.

The question of the hour in San Francisco is: Will taploca explode! A sample bought at a corner grocery in that city had a decided tendency to "go off" when brought near the stove, and it was sent to a powder-mill to be analyzed. It is supposed to be a compound of nitrate of potash with sugar and flour or starch. The grocer will be prosecuted.

SUGARS. PURE SUGARS THE BALTIMORE STEAM SUBAR REFINERY.

Has supplied Standard Pure Sugars for the past forty-day years.
These gends are now put up in berruit and half barrile, com-laining foll pounds.

If your Groose does not keep these pure and healthy geods, order them direct from us.

WOODS, WEEKS & Co.,
Sugar Rednors, No. 2 Wabsah-av., Chicago.

RADWAY

BADWAY'S BEMEDIE

From One to Twenty Minut

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influensa, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chilla, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Disarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Boweis, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

case, Here. Bowels Ridneys, Bladder, Nervous Discases, Here.

Bowels Ridneys, Bladder, Nervous Discases, Here.

Constipation, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspeciale, Constipation, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspeciale, Constipation, Contiveness, Indigestion of the Bos.

Here, and all Derangements of the
Internal Viscers.

Warranted to effects positive cars.

Purely Vegetable, Containing no-mercury, mineral, or
delecterious drugs.

Constipation, Inward Piles. Fullness of the Blood in
the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn,
Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Biomach,
Sour Eruptions. Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the
Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult
Breathing, Butterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating, Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimesof Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and
Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Teilowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest,
Limba, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the
Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25
cents per box. Soid by Druggists.

liceman. Ever watchful and vigilant, the fireman springs to his engine and dashes with his utmost speed to the scene of the configration, which he strives with might and main to extinguish before it has time to spread. Not so the tardy, slothful, and unfaithful policeman, who emerges from his retirement when the conflict is over. Does Superintendent Hickey employ any off-beat, dead-beat policemen?

EXPOSITION RATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—It does seem as if some people always had something to grumble about, and now, in the absence of something else, they complain of the Exposition rates being too high. If residents of Chicago who have nothing to pay but a small admission fee of 50 cents grumble, what shall outsiders say who have to pay all the way from \$5 to \$25 for railroad fare, besides board in Chicago, when they wish to see the Exposition?

I am earning only \$1.50 a day but I went to Chicago last week. It cost me about \$20, but I feel that I got more than ten times the value of my money in what I saw there, and yet a man like "Felix," in your to-day's issue, who would probably think nothing of paying 50 cents or \$1 for eigars, tobacco, or whisky, grumbles because he can't see the Exposition for 25 cents! The idea is perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles as perfectly ridiculous, and, in your place, I would not lend an ear to these chronic grumbles are proposed to the place of the

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hareditary' or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Narves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Finids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotula, Glandular Swellie Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilicompishus, Bieeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Wille Swellings, Tumors, Illy Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Formpishus, Gout, Dropy, Rickets, Sait Rheumchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Biadder, Liverpiants, etc. Frick, 31 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggista.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren

Read "False ay

FINNCE AND TRADE.

anoth Quiet Day in the Chicago Loan Market.

asing Country Applications or Loans and Discounts.

Produce Markets Generally Tame and Easier.

at Turning Downwards-Provisions Bull-Posting of Grain Out of Condition.

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in the loan market were not spe-faily numerous or important. The clearings have indicated the last two or three days that the opera-tions of the banks were lessening, and the decrease in business has been probably caused by the in-clement weather. The principal feature of bank-ing now is the advances to the country in the shape of both losus and currency. Country balances here are not large compared with what they were a year ago, and a heavy drain has already been made upon what now stands to their credit. Bank deposits in general are not quite as high as 12 months ago, and bankers calculate that a good demand for accom-modations for 60 days longer would make the loan market decidedly sung. The amount of city paper offered the banks is not large, though it is increas-ing with the fall trade. There is an ample supply of loanable funds at present. ons in the loan market were not spe-

ing with the fall trade. There is an ample supply of loanable funds at present.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Desirable outside paper is negotiated at special rates. On the street, business is quiet, and rates are easy as among the banks.

New York exchange was easy between banks at 60@75c per \$1,000 discount.

The currency orders from the country remain

The clearings were \$3,000,000. BUSINESS BRIGHTENING IN BOSTON.

A recent article in the Boston Journal gives so easuring a review of the improvement in the outook there for trade and manufactures that we rereduce most of it below:

ook there for trade and manufactures that we reproduce most of it below:

Many manufacturing establishments, for a long time
die, are starting up; and not a few, under the stimulus
of an increased demand, are working extra hours or
manging their capacity. The experiments which have
seen made in the introduction of our cotton manufacures into foreign-markets have been unexpectedly successful; and the extent to which this department of
are export trade has been increased thereby may be
carned from the fact that we shipped 75,000,000
ards of cotton goods during the last discal year
as compared with 28,000,000 the previous year,
the value of these goods being 26,700,000, segainst,
83,200,000. The exhibition which the American manmacturers have been able to make at Fhiladelphia has
not only been productive of some immediate orders,
the value of these goods being 26,700,000, segainst,
83,200,000. The exhibition which the American manmacturers have been able to make at Fhiladelphia has
not only been productive of some immediate orders,
wing to the fact that the production more able
to profitable in the future. At the same time the demanufacture of the first production have of its ourbins, and cemanus energy and the same time the demanufacture will find their way steadily brightening
the results of the same time that the same time
to some or able to keep on their feet now for a little
ingle longer will find their way steadily brightening
the results of the same time and suppensions at the
orth Adams are sagar running; the great Sprague
nills at Providence, which, when fully worked, give
mployment to 10,000 operatives, are to be put in opersitent the large Kentucky-jeans mills at Philadelphia
rill be restarted in a few days; in our industrial colman, from day to day, we have noted many establishneuts, large and small, which are resuming operations;
und the collapse of the coal combination will have the
effect of still further stimulating this movement, by
mabiling a lower cost of production in many

HEAVY MINING ASSESSMENTS. We have lately had some pretty heavy assess-ents on mining stocks. This is one of the reasons why there is such a passion to have a large number of shares, since it enables unproductive mines to The Ophir assessment of \$200,000, levred in May, 1875, was the heaviest single assessment ever put upon a mine in this country up to that time. Since then the Savage Mine has collected two of Since then the Savage Mine has collected two of \$224,000 each. Now comes the Justice with an assessment of \$5 per share, aggregating \$525,000. The previous assessment was levied March 3, 1876, at the rate of \$1 per share. During the interval the prospects of the mine are reported to have been greatly improved. The August receipts were \$60,000, and the September receipts are expected to reach over \$100,000. But the mine is in debt, and the assessment is to free it of all liabilities, and possibly with an idea of punishing those who have been vexing the large holders.—San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 15.

The price of silver continues to rise in the London market, and was quoted on the 19th inst. at 515-16 pence per ounce. The export movement to China through San Francisco is still heavy, as it has been for three months. The tea and silk fine silver in Lohdon, where it has since remained scarce. These speculations are now relaxing, and a diminuition of the shipments may be soon looked

BLACK WILLS GOLD A gentleman connected with the Union Pacific Raifroad, writing from Cheyenne on the 19th inst., says: "I saw 1, 500 pounds of gold which came in yesterday from the Black Hills—a little over \$400,000."

| STOCK EXCHANGE Q | UOTATIONS. | |
|--|------------|--------|
| Stock- | Bid. | Asked. |
| First National Bank | ******* | 176 |
| Third National Bank | 100 | **** |
| Fifth National Bank | 190 | 200 |
| Corn Exchange Bank | 150 | **** |
| Union National Bank | 125 | **** |
| Commercial National Bank | 150 | |
| Serman National Bank | ******* | _ 125 |
| National Bank of Commerce | ******** | 75 |
| National Bank of Illinois | 109 | 113 |
| Merchants' National | 260 | ***** |
| Home National Bank | 90 | **** |
| Home National Bank | 75 | 76 |
| Merchants Savings, Loan & Trus | tt Co. | 160 |
| Hide and Leather Bank | ******* | 100 |
| Illinois Trust and Savings Bank | 101 | **** |
| North Division Rallway | 12314 | |
| South Division Railway | 185 | 145 |
| West Division Railway | 160 | 16256 |
| American Insurance Co | 150 | |
| Traders' Insurance Co | 125 | |
| Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. | 119 | £ |
| North Chicago Rolling-Mills | 30 . | 45 |
| Union Rolling-Mills | 75 | 90 |
| Calumet & Chicago Dock Co | | **** |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | ****** | 7294 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 66 | 70 |
| Exposition, old | 4214 | **** |
| Gook County 7s, due 1880 | 105 | |
| Cook County 7s, due 1885 | 10536 | **** |
| Cook County 7s, due 1885 | 107 | 10736 |
| | | **** |
| Chleago City 6 per cents | 99% | 100 |
| Chicago City 7 per cent-1890 or l | ater 105% | 10616 |
| Chicago City 7 per cents-1880 o | r inter | |
| (sewerage) Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 of | 10536 | 10634 |
| Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 of | later | |
| (water) | 106 | **** |
| (water). Chicago City certificates, 6 per cer | t (old) 95 | |
| Chicago City certificates, 7 per | r cent | |
| Chicago City certificates, 7 per (old), past due | 98 | 9814 |
| Chicago City certificates, tax 187 | 5 9736 | |
| Chicago City certificates, tax 1870 Chicago City certificates, tax 1870 Lincoln Park 7s. | B 100% | 101 |
| Lincoln Park 7s | 94 | 96 |
| outh Park 7 Short | 98 | 99 |
| West Park 78 | | 95 |
| lake View 78 | 95 | 97% |
| Hyde Park 78 | 94 | **** |
| Town of Cleero 10s | 100 | **** |
| West Division Railway 8s | | 108 |
| Chicago Gas Co. 10s | 105 | **** |
| BROKERS' QUOTA | TIONS | |
| | | |

o City 7 P ct. bonds.
o City 7 P ct. sewerage.
o City 7 P ct. water loan.
ounty 7 P ct. bonds.
chicago 7 P ct. bonds (Line *95

Gold was 109%@110 in greenbacks.

Common enbacks were 91%@90%c on the dollar

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press. New York, Sept. 22.—Gold opened at 109% and osed at 110, with sales in the interim at 110%.

prices declined % to 1% in the active stocks, towards noon a firmer feeling set in, and scovery took place in some instances, volume of business was small-than yesterday, and the market free accitement. New York Central was one of leading features, declining from 97% to 97 has, and from 96% to 95 selier 60. Harlam

declined to 131 regular, and to 139 seller 30. Pacific Mail advanced from 234 to 234. Western Union fell off from 70½ to 60%, and later rose to 70%. New Jersey Central declined from 27 to 25%, and afterwards rose to 27%. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ranged between 77 and 77½. Sales were also made at 74% 74½ seller 60. Delaware & Hudson Canal declined to 60 regular, and 65 seller 60. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced to 17½. In the afternoon speculation was generally firm, and closed with a further advance in some shares. In late dealings, New Jersey Central was the feature, the stock being active and rising to 28 on rumors that the agent of the private miners in the Lehigh Valley had had some difficulty with Judge Packer's road and was in negotiation with the New Jersey Central for the transportation of coal over their lines. Delaware & Hudson Canal was firm at 68% 268%, and Delaware, Lackawana & Western at 77%. Pacific Mail advanced to 24% and Rock Island to 104%. St. Paul preferred declined to 62%, and common was steady at 30% 25%. Northwest common fell off to 36%, and preferred was firm at 61% 261%. Northwest common fell off to 36%, and preferred was firm at 61% 261%. New York Central at the close was quiet and strong at 97% 297%. Lake Shore closed at 53%, and Western Union at 70%. Michigan Central declined to 40%, and rallied to 41 at the close. Transactions were 80,000 chares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 3,500 Rock Island, 17,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Money market easy; 1½ 22. Prime mercantile

**EWestern. Money market easy; 1\(\frac{4}{9}.2 \). Prime mercantile paper, 4\(\frac{4}{9}.0 \). The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$48,000. Customs receipts, \$323,000. Clearings, \$27,000,000.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,862,000. Sterling steady: 60 days, 482\(\frac{4}{3} \); sight, 484.

GOVENNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81. 118\(\frac{4}{3} \) New 5s. 114\(\frac{4}{3} \). (Coupons, '65. 113 | 10-40s. 114\(\frac{4}{3} \). (Coupons, '67. 116\(\frac{4}{3} \). (Curencies, 126\(\frac{4}{3} \).

Coupons, '85. 118\(\frac{4}{3} \). (Surencies, 126\(\frac{4}{3} \).

STOCKS.

STOCKS. | 1184 | STOCKS. | Took | New Jersey Central. | 274 | Rock Island. | 1044 | 17 | St. Faul | 205 | 2576 | St. Faul | pfd. | 262 | Wabash | 264 | Wabash | pfd. | 466 | 267 | For t Wayne. | 107 | For t Wayne. | 108 | Terre Haute pfd. | 13 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 26 Western Union.... Quicksilver Quicksilver pfd.... Pacific Mail....

Erie ... 10¼ Ohio & Miss. 12;
Erie prid. 15 Del. Lack. & W. 77;
Harlem. 131 A. & P. Telegraph. 17;
Harlem prid. 133 Michigan Central. 41
Panama ... 128
Union Pacific. 60
Lake Store. 534 Hannibal & St. Joe. 13
Illinois Central. 84
Cityle and Central Pacific bonds. 106
Cleveland & Pittaburg. 89
Northwestern. 36½ U. Pac. land-grants. 104
Northwestern prid. 6134 U. Pac. land-grants. 104
C., C., C. & L. 35½
C. 747 BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old. ... 44½ Virginia, old... Tennessee 6s, new ... 44 Missouri 25 Virginia, new 25

NINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The latest tions to-day were as follows:
Consolidated Virginia. 534, Crown Point ...
California. 534, Yellow Jacket ...
Alpha. ...
Collar. 535, Confidence ...
Savage. 18 Slerra Nevada ...
Imperial 42 Exchequer ...
Mexican ...
Mexican ...
Sect & Belcher ...
Solout & Curry ...
Solout .

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 534.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 22. —Consols, money and account, 96 9-16.

United States bonds, '65s, 106; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; preferred, 18.

Paris, Sept. 22. —Rentes, 96f 75c.

Frankfort, Sept. 22. —United States bonds, new 5s, 103½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Robey st, 50 ft n of Bryson st, e f, 57x120 ft, dated Sept. 21.

Rebecca st, 216 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 24x52 ft, dated Sept. 21.

Main st, n e cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x115 ft, with other property, dated Sept. 20.

Taylor st, 128 8-10 ft e of Ogden av, s st, Lot 6, dated Sept. 21.

Hinsche st, 112 ft n e of Clybourn av, n w f, 24x50 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 20.

Polk st, 150 ft e of Haisted st, s f, 50x1184 ft, dated Sept. 21.

Parmelce st, 120 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24 x124 1-10 ft, with house, dated Sept. 5.

Carroll av, 225 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x1224 ft, dated Aug. 14.

Prairie av, 123 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x1294 ft, dated Aug. 14.

Prairie av, 123 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 x124 1-10 ft, with house, dated Sept. 21.

Washtenaw av, 3134 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 24 x124 1-10 ft, dated Sept. 21.

Lincoin place, 200 ft s of Webster av, w f, 53x 100 ft, dated Sept. 18.

Foster st, 275 ft n of West Harrison st, w f, 25 x85 feet, with buildings, dated Sept. 21.

Roscoe st, 155 ft w of Evanation road, s f, 85x 118 ft, dated Sept. 19.

Basset av, 186 ft, and Sept. 20.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF BEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Basset av, 186 ft n of Stay dilled st, w f, 50x 181 ft, dated Sept. 21.

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Basset av, 186 ft n of Stay dilled st, w f, 50x 181 ft, dated Sept. 21.

COMMERCE A L. Friday, Sept. 22:

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

| | Rece | eipts. | Shipments. | | |
|-----------------|----------|---|------------|-----------|--|
| | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | |
| Flour, bris | 7,816 | 3,485 | 5,055 | 5,005 | |
| Wheat, bu | 63, 108 | 91, 200 | 92,095 | 71,864 | |
| Corn, bu | 234, 012 | 93,780 | 226, 555 | 199,834 | |
| Dats, bu | 44, 106 | 81, 120 | 60,893 | . 80, 941 | |
| Rye, bu | 6,587 | ·6, 687 | 32,500 | 1,200 | |
| Barley, bu | 26, 270 | 25,760 | 9,697 | 16, 155 | |
| Trass seed, ms. | 162, 140 | 43, 365 | 82,857 | 186, 679 | |
| Flaxseed, Ds | 242,060 | 337, 290 | 62,700 | 62, 835 | |
| B. corn, 78 | 33,000 | 58, 130 | 60,000 | 40,000 | |
| . meats, hs | 7,000 | 250 | 874,575 | 946,027 | |
| Beef, bris | | | 87 | 115 | |
| Pork, bris | 485 | 10 | 1, 129 | 672 | |
| ard, ms | | 21, 200 | 289, 581 | 129,005 | |
| Callow, hs | 24,850 | 13,870 | 21,450 | 52,090 | |
| Butter, Ds | 324, 383 | 150,600 | 205, 740 | 96, 940 | |
| ive hogs, No. | 11,378 | 8,855 | 4,033 | 5,966 | |
| attle, No | 5,060 | 3,553 | 2,399 | 2,328 | |
| heep, No | 2,829 | 1,502 | | 426 | |
| lides, Bs | 134,592 | 227, 136 | 209, 784 | 175, 200 | |
| lighwines, bris | 123 | 20 | 170 | 323 | |
| Wool, 168 | 216,576 | 193, 350 | 261,996 | 221,930 | |
| ocatoes, bu | 4, 352 | 526 | 909 | | |
| oal, tons | 11,082 | | 939 | | |
| lay, tons | 40 | *************************************** | 20 | | |
| umber, m | 9,074 | 3,937 | 2,809 | 3,142 | |
| Shingles, m | 3,730 | 1,080 | 570 | 1,865 | |
| alt, bris | 477 | 200 | 1, 194 | 6,850 | |
| oultry, Ds | 1,170 | 1, 184 | 4,104 | 0,000 | |
| oultry, coops. | 30 | 219 | | | |
| | 29 | 121 | ********* | | |
| ggs, pkgs | 775 | 854 | 184 | 144 | |
| heese, bxs | 2,103 | 1, 187 | 227 | 150 | |
| apples, bris. | 2, 103 | | 227 | 150 | |
| Beans, bu | 2,808 | 1,819 | | 150 | |

consumption: 702 bu wheat, 1,566 bu corn, 746 bu oats, 837 bu rye, 449 bu bariey.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 2 cars No. 1 red win-ter wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 2 Northwest-

ern wheat, 8 cars No. 1 spring, 75 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (137 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 80 cars high mixed do, 255 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 101 cars and 800 bu rejected do, 2 cars no grade (441 corn); 2 cars white oats, 12 car no grade (49 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 23 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (30 rye); 18 cars No. 2 barley, 36 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (64 barley). Total, (721 cars), 320,000 bu. Inspected out, 135,720 bu wheat, 97,684 bu corn, 28,883 bu oats, 7,195

bu rye, 16,583 bu barley.
In reference to the rule of the Board of Trade of In reference to the rule of the Board of Trade of this city that all of its records may be inspected by any member of the association, the intelligent compositor prevented us from saying yesterday that the Board of Trade seems to have made a mistake in adopting a rule which defines the rights of its members, instead of leaving all such little matters to the discretion of its able Secretary. Of course the rule is good for nothing, and ought to be abolished forthwith.

the rule is good for hotning, and bught to be abolished forthwith.

There is a prospect that the trouble about the wheat in the Nutt Elevator will be settled without bloodshed. The Committee on appeals from grain inspection have the power to reverse the judginspection have the power to reverse the judgment of the inspector; they have been called upon,
and will undoubtedly do so. The managers of the
warehouse will then post the bins actually containing wheat that is out of order, and the Directors of the Board of Trade will probably admit the
remainder to be delivered on contracts. There is
no good reason why it should be ruled out if that
which is hot be posted.

It is the general opinion that the decision of the
inspector was not correct, there being some wheat
in Nutt's which is not fit to deliver. But the warehousemen had no business to interfere so long as
the inspectors declared the wheat to be sound, and
the dictum was not reversed by a higher authority.

the inspectors acctared the wheat to be sound, and the dictum was not reversed by a higher authority. The Board could do no better than to freat the whole as suspicious; but it will be a happy solution of the difficulty if all parties are satisfied with the doing of what should have been done several days ago.

was taken last Thursday at the September price, which was the same as new, to be ground at Lock-port. It seems that there is something to be said in favor of the old wheat after all. That something favor of the old wheat after all. That something is that it is actually better now than when placed in store; of course, we do not now refer to that which is hot. The continuous turning over which it received in the elevators eliminated a good deal of the dust and the moisture, so that some of it now weighs 61 ms to the measured bushel, though it weighed less than 58 ms when received into the elevator. The warehousemen have not only stood the cost of running the wheat over continuously, but the loss by the shrinkage, which has been very great. been very great. And so far they have not com-plained of it. The fact should not be ignored: the business of grain-warehousing has not been one of

unnitigated gain this year.

A telegram received in this city yesterday from Winona, Minn., says: "Average yield of wheat in the State, not over 10 bu; very highest estimate. Minneapolis is buying all the wheat between here and St. Paul. Cannot get anything."

Another discrete from St. Paul. aver. 1175 000 Another dispatch from St. Paul says: "15,000,-000, or 8 bu per acre. Minneapolis mills taking all the wheat on the river. Cannot get enough to run

the wheat on the river. Cannot get enough to run the mills. These dreary tidings about short supplies are largely due to the long run of damp weather, which has prevented the farmers from threshing their wheat. The new crop has scarcely begun to move, in consequence, and is much later in coming forward than the attention of former ways.

than the average of former years.

Late news from Australia indicates that the drought which threatened the wheat crop of this year is now over, and that there will be a good rield in December next. Some of the wheat in England weighs not less

The poultry market was again duli under heavy offerings, the supply having increased daily. Eggs were steady. Green fruits were selling to the local trade at easier prices, the supply being larger, and there was less inquiry from outside points. Potatoss in car-lots were reported to be in good request and steady, while loose lots on the street were slow, the retail trade being kept in supplies by the neighboring

farmers.

Lake-freights were in very moderate demand, and charters could only be effected by making concessions. The market was lower,—about 2@2%c on corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 1714c to Balto New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17% to Bal-timore, and 25c to Boston per 100 fbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10% c for wheat to New York, and 11c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 32,000 bu wheat, 230, QUININE.

The New York Bulletin gives the history of the recent flurry in quinine. The following extracts are made: From the opening of the year the price f quinine has been \$2.20 per ounce; but about a month ago manufacturers advanced it to \$2.40, owing to a rise in cinchons bark in London, the good bark being scarce. The manufacturers sold reely at the advance for future delivery, the contracts extending through October, these late conracts being chiefly with interior merchants, who were anxious to secure a supply for their fall trade. Lately trade has slackened, but manufacturers have been kept busy filling contracts. The demand has not been alone for consumption, for speculators have been operating and the trade in the stock held by second holders and speculators has been the largest done for several months, and from \$2, 45 the price rose to \$3.25 and touched \$3.50, then reacted to \$3.00, and the manufacturers' price now is \$2.50. About 10,000 oz. have been sold from second hands within a week, exclusive of the trade of manufacturers. The trade has been chiefly in the American quinine, though a part of it was the French article, which sold at \$2.35@3.00, and is now out of importers' hands. There is a duty of 20 per cent on the French product. The trade is quite active, as usual in spring and autumn, owing to the

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS. Received at Chicago Custom House, Sept. 22, 1876: Mahla & Co., 26 tons ore; A. W. Rollins & Co., 4 cases analine colors; George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks salt. Amount of duties collected, \$4, 773, 64, gold.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again dull, and prices tended downward, though there was no special change at the Stock-Yards, and advices from other cities were unimportant. The fact seems to se that the short interest filled up during the recent excitement, and no new demand has yet appeared, as the bulk of operators have not made up their minds whether present prices are higher or lower than those of the coming packing season will probably be.

Muss Pork—Was dull, and declined 15@200 per brl, but reacted to only 56 100 below the latest prices of Thurs-

reacted to only 5@10c below the latest prices of Thurs

son will probably be.

Mess Pork—Was dull, and declined 15@20c per brl, but reacted to only 5@10c below the latest prices of Thursday. The year was even weaker than the nearer deliveries. Sales were reported of 3.500 brls seller October at \$16.15@16.30. and 3.500 brls seller the year at \$14.55 @14.65. Total, 7.000 brls. The market closed relatively firm at \$16.25@16.35 for cash lots; \$16.22\cdot 6.25 seller October; and \$14.62\cdot 6.25 seller the year.

Extra prime pork was nominal at about \$13.50. Sale was made of 70 brls backs at \$16.50.

Lard—Was dull, and declined 75@10c per 100 lbs for next month, and 12\cdot 6.25 seller the year.

Extra prime pork was nominal at about \$13.50. Sale was made of 70 brls backs at \$16.50.

Lard—Was dull, and declined 75@10c per 100 lbs for next month, and 12\cdot 6.25 to seller September at \$10.35; 250 toz seller Cottober at \$10.25; 250 toz seller November at \$1.03; 250 toz seller October at \$10.25; 250 toz seller November at \$1.03; 260; and \$4.000 toz seller the year at \$1.22\cdot 6.00.

Total, 5.000 toz. The market closed tame at \$10.32\cdot 6.00 toz. The market closed tame at \$10.32\cdot 6.00 toz. The market closed tame at \$10.32\cdot 6.00 toz.

Meats—Were quiet, with little change in prices. New orthor, and \$5.12\cdot 6.00 toz.

Meats—Were quiet, with little change in prices. New tots, old enough for shyment, were in fair request, but the offerings were too small to permit activity; though hogs are now being cut at a rate which promises a better supply ere long. Winter meats, and futures, were dull. Sales were reported of 40 boxes shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5\cdot 6.00 tox shoulders at 6.00 tox sho

. 0 BREADSTUFFS. tion of the difficulty if all parties are satisfied with the doing of what should have been done several days ago.

One would think that the judgment of inspectors is far from being infallible, if we accept as gospel the following extract from a letter written in Nebraska, last Wednesday, and received here yesterday:

"You say, 'Car No. 692 inspected new No. 2, and car No. 558 inspected old No. 3." Both cars were out of the same lot, and all new wheat."

The wheat was probably not all new. It was a mixture of old and new, and ought all to have been graded as old.

We note that a lot of 10,000 be old No. 8 wheat.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand early, but the paucity of offerings and the consequent firmness of holders checked business, as buyers insisted on concessions. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 435 bris whiters, partly at 85.7568.5794: 580 bris spring extras at \$5.129466.25; and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,063 bris. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$5.50 co.00; choice spring extras, \$5.50 co.00; choice spring extras, \$5.50 co.00; choice patents, \$6.50 co.00; choice patents, \$6.50 co.00; coolee spring superfines, \$8.00 co.00; sour springs, \$3.00 co.75; apring superfines, \$8.00 co.30. Rye flour, \$4.00 co.42. S.

Dran—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 30 tons at \$8.25 per ton, free on board cars.

#Fred-Sale was made of 10 tons rye feed at \$12.00.

delivered.

Corn-Medi—Coarse was nominal at \$16.75 for ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active and rather weak, declining 1½c on eash lots, and ¾c for October, from the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was quiet, the closing cables indicating a heavy feeling, with little demand, and new York was inactive till near the close; but our receipts were somewhat smaller, with larger shipments rejorted. Our market was steady up to noon, with little doing, and then fell off under free offerings, especially of September wheat, in which a good many settlements were made, the shorts taking hold freely at the reduction. There was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades, but the purchases of No. 2 appeared to be all made to apply on September contracts, for which reason the old and new sold at the same prices. The present state of the market prohibits shipments of No. 2 to the seaboard. The New York quotations being taken as a hasis, indicate that our old No. 2 is worth about 80c, and the English orders in the same prices. The present state of the market prohibits shipments of No. 2 to the seaboard. The New York quotations being taken as a hasis, indicate that our old No. 2 is worth about 80c, and the English orders now here that market; and the English orders now here the latest to figure whiter other contracts only the market; and the English orders now here the propers of the contracts of the more deposition to close out. The resent premium of 46 per bu on wheat delivered before the close of next week has stimulated country operators to exertion, and they are said to be preparing to ship more largely. Some complaints have already been heard of the scarcity of cars, especially along the Northwestern Road. The price for the more deferred deliveries receded in sympatry. Seller October opened at \$1.04%, soid at \$1.076. Gars, advanced to \$1.03%, and closed at \$1.11, 11½; 113, 113, 114, 400 bu new do at \$1.04%. Cash asies were reported of \$600 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.116.111½; 118,000 bu No. 2 do at \$1.076. Cash asies we

year is now over, and that there will be a good yield in December next.

Some of the wheat in England weighs not less than 70 lbs to the measured bushel; and a great deal of it weighs 65 lbs. In some places the militers complain that it is so dry that the bran breaks up in grinding. The England cop is undoubtedly short, but the quality is superb.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally tame gesterday, and tended downwards. There was only a light demand, either in grain or provisions, and the current supply was more than equal to the wants of the trade, though receipts were and only a light demand, either in grain or provisions, and the current supply was more than equal to the wants of the trade, though receipts were not large, and exceeded by the shipments except in corn. The weather was less heavy, and there was less fear of a second equinoctial storm than on the preceding day. The shipping movement was again slow.

The dry-goods trade was active, with prices firm for all staple and seasonable productions. Prints, bleached and brown cottons, worsted dress-goods, shawls, flannels, and hoslery, were relatively the most active. Prints still show an advancing tendency. Groceries were moving on a generous scale, and wore generally firm. The design of the productions of the productions of the productions. Prints, bleached and brown cottons, worsted dress-goods, shawls, flannels, and hoslery, were relatively the most active. Prints still show an advancing tendency of the shape of the productions of the productions. Prints still show an advancing tendency of the productions of the productions of the productions of the productions. Prints still show an advancing tendency of the productions of the production of

\$1.12 on track; 2,400 bu at 456/70c free on board. Total, 36,000 bu.

Provisions were inactive and nominally a shade firmer. Mess pork was quoted at \$16.27/46/16,30 for September; \$16.256/16,35 for October; and \$14.656/14,75 for the year. \$10.256/10.27/4 for October; \$10.356/10.40 for September; and \$0.1560/10.20 for January.

Wheat was active and higher, selling at \$1.03/60/1.04 for October, and closing at that range. November closed at \$1.0456/10.445. September was firegular, selling at \$1.0746/1.045. September was firegular, and closing with buyers at \$1.0746/10.445. September was firegular, and sellers at \$1.086/1.056/10.455. September was firegular, and sellers at \$1.086/1.056/10.455. September; and \$1.086/10.455. September; and \$1.086/10.45

Mess pork was quiet and frmer, with sales of 500 bris for October at \$10.20x10.27%.

Lard was quiet and stronger, sales being made of 250 tos for October at \$10.25.

Short ribs were easier. Sales were reported of 100, -000 lbs at 8%c.

000 lbg at 8%c.

PIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales: 80,000 bu at \$1.03\@1.03\for October, \$1.04\@1.04\for November,

Corns—Sales: 40,000 bu at 44\@44\for October, and Corn—Sales: 40,000 bu at 4495334396 for October, and 4236c for the year. Lard—Sales: 250 tes seller September at \$10.3734.

GENERAL MARKETS. ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2.16@2.17, being firmer in sympathy with highwines.

in sympathy with highwines.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair request at the given prices. The receipts are on the increase. Hurl corn is rather weak, being abundant this season. Choice green hurl, 660%; medium hurl, red tipped, 560c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5560c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5560c; red tipped with do, 3560c; green covers and inside, 4560c; red tipped do, 3560c; green covers and inside, 4560c; red tipped do, 3560c; inside brush, 3635c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4645c; inferior brush, 3635c; crooked do, 264c. 363%c; medium to choice stalk braid, 464%c; inferior brush, 363%c; crooked do, 264c.
BUTTER—Remains firm. There was no preceptible falling off in the demand, which again fully equaled the supply. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 266 Sie; medium to good grades, 19623c; inferior to common, 15618c.

BAGGING—At the revised quotations of the day before the market was steady and firm. Trade was only fair at the following prices: Stark A. 2214c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20%c; Montaup, 21%c; Ontario, 22c; American A. 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Crock,

fore the market was steady and firm. Trade was only fair at the following prices: Stark A. 2214c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 2014c; Montaup, 2134c; Ontario, 22c; American A. 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 1944c; 1941a baga, 4 and 5 bu, 1449.15c; gunnles, single, 13-yei1449c; do, double, 236-24c.

CHEES.—Trade was reported very quiet, buyers decilining to stock up at the relatively high prices now ruling. We quote common to fancy factory at 106-12c, and interior grades at 568c.

COAL—Prices were firm and steady as follows: Lackawanna, egg. 87.00; do not, \$7.25; do follows: Lackawanna, egg. 87.00; do not, \$7.25; do range, \$7.50; Blasburg. \$6.00; cannet, \$7.00; Erie, \$6.00; edg., 60; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$5.00; Illinoia, \$8.766.

EISH—No change was apparent in the fish market. A temporary scarcity of cod and halibut was reported, and an inadequate supply of fat mackerel was also complained of. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, \$6.01; &5.100; No. 2 whitefish, \$3.7563.85; trouk \$3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$9.004(10.00; No. 1 shore, extra, \$6.01; amily kits, \$1.006.12.50; No. 1 bay, \$8.0069.00; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.80; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.40; family kits, \$1.006.105; bala coddsh, \$4.7565.00; George's codnsh, \$5.75; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$7.5667.75; do, \$4.01; \$5.7568.00; house, bris, \$6.2566.50; douby bris, \$6.2566.50; tower faures; layers now quoted at \$1.9562.00, and loose Muscatel at \$2.1062.30; Prunes and currants were firmer. Domestic fruits remain dull and nominal:

Foreign—Dates, \$6.696; ciraish, layers, 104, \$1.9562.00; loose Muscatel at \$2.1062.30; Prunes and currants were firmer. Domestic fruits remain dull and nominal:

Foreign—Dates, \$6.696; ciraish, layers, 104, \$1.9562.00; loose Muscatel at \$2.1062.30; Prunes and currants were firmer. Domestic fruits remain dull and nominal:

Foreign—Dates, \$6.696; ciraish, layers, 104, \$1.9562.00; loose Muscatel at \$2.1062.30; Prunes and currants were firmer. Domestic fruits remain dull and nominal:

Foreign—Dates, \$6.696; cir

good sugar-house sirup, 456s50c; extra do, 59660c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65670c; do prime, 58660c; do, common to good, 48650c; Porto Rico molasses, 36650c; momon molasses, 386s60c; black-strap, 306s32c.

Spices—Allspice, 1616c17c; cloves, 46643c; cassia, 266s28c; pepper, 1746s18c; nutmegs, \$1.10s1.15; Calculta ginger, 146s18c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 81467c; White Lilty, 556s6c; White Rose, 356s6c; Royal Savon, 55c; Savon Imperial, 55c; Golden West, 556s56c; Jones College, 50c; Mile Lilty, 556s56c; Savon Imperial, 55c; Golden West, 556s56c; Jones College, 50c; Jones College, 5

bago oil, 60.870c; turnentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 33 gravity, 10.617c; West Virginis oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 32c; reduced, 28
deg., 35c; natural, 35c; nor oil, the outside
quotations being for choice fresh offerings. The supply
was large, the stock having accumulated during the past
few days. Turkeys were quoted at 56.50c, and ducks at
\$2.50c\$.00.
POTATORS—Car lots of Early Ross sold at 556575c
on track. The inquiry for car lots was fair, but the
local retail trade continues slow at \$1.50c\$.200 per bri.
Sweet potatoes were quoted at \$2.70c\$.00.
SELIS—Timothy was rather slow and easy at \$1.50c\$.
1.70. prime being at \$1.00c\$.1.30.
1.70. prime being at \$1.00c\$.1.30.
1.70. prime being at \$1.00c\$.1.30.
1.70. prime deg. \$1.30c\$.1.30.
1.70.

ground aium, \$1.40 per sack of 220 hs.

TEAS—We quote the market firm at the annexed prices:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 44@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@00c; finex, 50@65c; choice, 70@75c; choices, 85@00c; fanex, 20@65c; choice, 70@75c; choices, 85@00c; finex, 51.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 29@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choices, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@33c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choices, 65@50c; choices, 65@50c; choices, 65@50c; finest, 55@50c; choices, 70.00 mpic, 45@50c; finest, 55@50c; choices, 70.00 mpic, 65@50c; finest, 55@50c; choices, 70.00 mpic, 86.50 for beech, and 85.00 for also, 60@1vered.

WOOL—bealers report a fair and even trade at full gloted prices, the quotations for some fleeces being higher. The Western manufacturers are sending a good many orders, and Eastern parties are also buying to some extent. Following are the quotations: Tubwashed, choice, 39@40c; fair do, 34@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 23@32c; medium unwashed, 22@22c; fine, 18@21c.

KAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was no change to note. The published rates, given below, are shaded, at least for grain, which has been taken at rates that are several cents below those quoted:

Flour Grain, Fourth Buth Boxed Chicago to per byl. in bith. Cluss. meals, meals,

LIVE STOCK. 72, 698 57, 537 43, 660 .28, 381 .28, 754 .21, 277 Total. Same time last week. Week before last.... 1,355 917 3,301 2,307

. 7,970 17,308 demand existed, and notwithstanding the fact hat the recoipts were unexpectedly heavy, and that news from the East was of a temp to retard the shipping movement, sellers were enabled to maintain previous prices. Inferior, common, and medium grades sold very slow and at the lowest prices of the week. There very slow and at the lowest prices of the week. There were more than twice as many common cattle as there was any possible outlet for, and holders of such were at the mercy of buyers. Sales had a range of \$1.50\(\tilde{6}\).50. Bulls and acalawag cows, stags, and oxen sold at \$1.50\(\tilde{6}\).50. Bulls and acalawag cows, stags, and oxen sold at \$1.50\(\tilde{6}\).20. Common to prime fat cows and through Texans at \$2.20\(\tilde{6}\).27, stockers \$2.40\(\tilde{6}\).30, and fair to choice shipping beeves at \$3.50\(\tilde{6}\).57. The only two sales of extra noted were 27 head at \$5.35, and 32 head at \$5.50.—both by R. Strahorn & Co. The market closed extremely dull and heavy, with the yards full of unsold stock.

chick General Service Stock Service Se Stock Cattle—Common casses, 1 february Light and thin cows helfers, stags, bulls, and scale wag stocks. Texas—Phydign droves. Veals—Fer 100 lbs. 2.40@3.00 1,50@2.00 2,25@3.00 3,25@5,25

At...
1,517
-748
-929
-1,450
-1,340
-1,202
-1,275
-1,353
-1,144
-1,223
-1,902
-979
-1,306
-948

65. 1,306 4.45 30. 1,308 4.50 33. 1,308 4.50 33. 1,308 4.50 1.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 4.50 1.508 1.508 4.50 1.508

4.50; common to fair, av 70 to 80 lbs, \$3.2503.75; lambs, \$4.00\$6.00. DALLY BEFORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

EAST LURERTY, Pa., Sept. 22.—Cutits—Receipts to-day, 88-head, all through stock; total for four days, 5.576 head; nothing being on hand for sale, no business has been done.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,650 head; total for four days, 1,530; Yorkers, \$6.00\$6.10; Pushadelphia, \$6.40\$60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; total for four days, 10,000; selling at \$4.00\$65.00.

ALBANY N. Y., Sept. 22.—Heeces—Receipts, 585 cars, 182 short of last week's supply, and of a much poorer average quality; the supply in a large degree consisted of common natives, Fexas, and Colorados; good medium and heavy natives sold fully up to last week's prices, while Texas and common natives are off \$46\$4c, though dealers complain of slow trade. The sales sum up though dealers took compassive were larger than last week; Texas, \$3.60\$6.20; fair to good natives, \$4.7563.25; and extra and premium \$5.40\$6.570.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 60 cars, 4 short of last.

few head, while based and the product of the larger than last week; Texas, \$3.6064.20; fair to good natives, \$4.7563.25; and extra and premium \$5.4065.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 60 cars, 4 short of last week; market ruled very dull for both Eastern and local demand very small; sheep \$636c. with downward tendency; lambs, \$40 off on good, \$60 on common to fair; sales at \$660.

Hags—Local demand early in the week took 700 head; Western, \$63660c.

Dally Report.

To the Western Associated Press.

Dally Report.

Albany, \$690, 22.—Receipts—Cattle, 385 cars, against 767 last week. Supply largely common; prices declined fully \$6c, and in many instances \$60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts dears less than last week. Sheep \$4956c; lambs, common to fair, off \$6c, and good \$6c, live weight; common to extra, \$6366c.

Hops—Only moderate business; State sold at \$6664c, but later prices 161 off \$6c.

New York, Sept. 22.—Berets—Receipts 4, \$50, making 6, \$50 for four days, against 6, 175 at the same time last week; quality of fresh offerings generally very common for good and prime cattle, which were scarce; full prices obtained; some tops going at 169c; but for inferior, common, and medium grades market especially dull and every scarce and steers ranged at 746 model; poor to prime for the cattle, which were scarce; prince keep and fexas 746686c; some common Virgina Nova, heliers, and steers mixed, \$3.70 per 100 iblive weight.

Sheep—Receipts, 4, 120, making 14, 170 for four days, against 19, \$30 same time last week; prices unchanged; market very quiet; common to prime sheep, 4 \$656c; lambs 436 664c.

Buppallo, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, \$20; total for the week of the common of the sheep, 4 \$656c; and the common of the sheep, 4 \$656c; and the same time last week; market quiet and unchanged; heavy stale hogs alive, \$64.669c; good Ohio do, 69c.

Buppallo, \$64.67c.

Ohio do, 694c.

BUFFALO.

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BUFFALO.

Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 620; total for the week, 9,639; no trade to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,00; total for the week, 16,200; no market to-day; six cars shipped out for want of purchasers; yards bare of stock.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,30; total for the week, 25,700; market dull and slow; saics of 15 cars Yorkers, 85,556, 5.9; one deck mixed heavy Yorkers, 85,60; three cars tip-top quality unsold; holding \$8,00\$8.10; five cars poor Yorkers unsold.

mon light, \$5, 25@5, 75; fair to good, \$5,90@6, 25; heavy, 86,00@6, 25; receipts, 1,142; shipments, 365. LUMBER.

The cargo market was a little more active early, but dull during the latter part of the day. The remainder of the fleet arrived, and about 60 cargoes were at the decks. The increased offerings attracted a few buyers, and 12 or 15 cargoes changed hands, prices for some common grades being lower. Piece-stuff was easy at \$7.0087.50, and a cargo of Ludington sold at \$7.25. Common inch was also easier at \$7.50@8.00. Medium inch was quoted at \$10,00@12.00. Lath and shingles were unchanged.

Trace is improving slowly at the yards, and the market is steady for upper grades, and common stuff is without quotable change. Quotations:

\$15.00838.00 ...\$35.00@38.00 ... 30.00@32.00 ... 32.00@33.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERTOOL, Sept. 22-11 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 24s.

Grade. No. 2, 228 60.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 98 4d;

spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 88 8d; white, No. 1, 98

11d; No. 2, 98 8d; club, No. 1, 108 2d; No. 2, 98 12d.

11d; No. 2, 98 8c; club, No. 1, 108 2d; No. 2, 38 14d. Corn. 23s.

Provisions—Pork. 80s. Lard, 51s.

Liverpool, Sept. 22—2 p. m.—Weather fair.

Breadstufs—Dull. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Latest—Cotton—Steadler; 5 15-LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Latest—Cotton—Steadier; 5 15-16@694c; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,000; sales of the week, 57,000 of which exporters took 6,000, and speculators took 2,000; total stock, 746,000; American, 35,000; receipts, 48,000; American, 7,000; actual export, 6,000; amount afloat, 208,000; American, 22,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 2,000; American sales,

30,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.
Breadstuffs-Dull. Wheat-Receipts for three days
27,000 quarters; American 7,000 quarters; California
white wheat, average, 98 846698 11d; do club, 98 11d60
108 2d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 88 84698 6d;
winter red Western, 94 446698 6d. Flour-Western canal,
228 6466248. Corn-Western mixed, 258 9466268. OatsAmerican, 38688 6d. Barley-American, 38 6d. Canadian peas, 378 6d.
Clover Seed-American, 506858.
Provisions-Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef,
70s. Cheese firm; American, 51s. Cheese-Fine Amer-

Provisions—Frime mess pork, Sts. Prime mess beer, 70s. Cheese firm; American, 5ts. Cheese Frie American, 51s. Lard—American, 55s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d; short clear, 49s 6d.

Tullovo—Fine American, 43s 9d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 12s@13s; refined, 18s 6d@19s.

Linseed Oil—24s 3d@24s 6d. Linseed Oil-24s 3d@24s 6d.
Resin-Common, 5s@6s 3d; pale, 14s.
Spirits Turpentine-25s.
London, Sept. 22.—Calcutta Linseed-61s 6d.
Sperm Oil-83s.
Spirits Turpentine-23s 3d@23s 6d.
Antwer, Sept. 22.—Petroleum—494.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Grain—The wheat market ruled slightly in buyers' favor with very moderate export and milling demand; no pressure on the part of holders to realize; sales 112,000 bu; \$1.2361.28 for small parcels new white Michigan; \$1.29 for amber Michigan; \$1.14 for 19,000 bu good old No. 2 Chicago or Northwest for export; \$1.1861.19 for good new No. 2 Chicago for city milling; \$1.12\for 13,000 bu old No. 2 Milwankee, so-called, is store, for export, and 25,000 bu ungraded spring taken by a shipper at \$1.08. Rye quiet and steady at 72\text{0.74} for Western; sales of 5,000 bu new No. 2 Western at 73c. Less doing in corn and market ruled slightly in buyers' favor; shippers inclined to hold off; the home trade only bought to cover pressing wants; sales of 96,000 bu at \$75\text{0.85} for steamer mixed; \$95\text{0.65} \text{0.65} for new York low mixed; \$95\text{0.66} \text{0.65} \text{0.66} for Nansss mixed; \$95\text{0.66} \text{0.66} \text{0.66} for new York low mixed; \$95\text{0.66} \text{0.66} for new York low mixed; \$95\text{0.66} for sall mixed; \$95\text{0.67} for Sansss mixed; \$95\text{0.67} \text{0.67} for steamer mixed disposed to hold off; 'sales of 6,400 bu at 22 \text{0.67} \text{0.67} for mixed, and 36\text{0.65} \text{0.67} for white Western and 35\text{0.66} for mixed, and 36\text{0.65} \text{0.67} for white Western, and 35\text{0.66} for new mixed Western.

Ocean Freights—No particular changes from yesterday's market; grain room on berth again rather easy; charter room duil, but about steady; engagements embraced to Liverpool, by steam, 26,000 bu grain at 7\text{0.67} and by sail 800 bu do at 7\text{0.67} for mixed elivery; sales of 450 bris new mess on spot at \$16.90(17.25, the latter price for 200 bris fresh inspected; futures continued dull; October quoted at \$16.80, and seller's option for the re-

October quoted at \$16.80, and seller's option for the remainder of the year at \$15.45 bid and \$15.60 asked; at the second call for September \$16.25 bid and \$17.00 asked; for October, \$16.40 bid and \$17.00 asked; for the remainder of the year \$15.40 bid and \$15.65 asked. Cut meats in limited demand at about former prices. Middles in slow demand. Lard very dull and again decidedly lowslow demand. Lard very dull and again decidedly lower: sales of 345 tos prime steam on the spot at \$10.48\top
10.52\top; 2,000 tes for October at \$10.35\top{10.40}, closing
at \$10.35; 4,750 tes seller's option for the remainder of
the year at \$9.57\top{10.90}, 60; 1,500 tes for December at
\$0.00; 750 tes for January, 1877, at \$9.60.

Sugar—Refined in fair demand; raw quiet and unchanged at \$9.600 for fair to good refining; 9\top for
prime; and \$9.600\top for centrifugal.

\$9.60; 730 tes for January, 1877, at \$9.60.

Sugar-Refined in fair demand: raw quiet and unchanged at \$4,690 for fair to good refining; 9%c for prime; and \$4,600 for fair to good refining; 9%c for fair to prime.

Tultove-Steady; ales of 185,000 ft, at \$1,000 ft fair to prime.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 22.—Cotton—Firm; 114,6911 7-16c; futures barely steady; September. 115-16e; 111-32c; October. 113,6611 9-32c; November. 115-16e; 111-32c; October. 114,6611 9-32c; November. 115-16e; 111-32c; October. 114,6611 9-32c; Society. 117-16e; 111-32c; January. 117-16e; 111-32c; January. 117-16e; 111-32c; January. 117-16e; 111-32c; January. 117-16e; 111-32c; July, 12 15-32c; March, 11 13-16e; 1127-32c; April. 115-16e; 111-32c; July, 12 15-32c; 126; August. 12 16-326; 124; Acc. 115-16e; 12 11-32c; July, 12 15-32c; 126; August. 12 16-326; 124; Acc. 126; Acc. 126;

Butter—Steady; Western, 16630c.

Whisky—Firmer; S1.12.

NEW ORLEANS. Sept. 22.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; ruperfine, \$3.50:83.75; double extra. \$4.2564.50; treble extra. \$4.7565.50; choice family, \$6.756.72; choice family, \$1.756.72; choice family, \$1.756.72; choice family, \$1.756.72; choice family, \$1.756.72; choice family, \$1.10; choice family,

large, ordinary sizes, 15%c.

Whisky—Market dult; Louisians, \$1.10; Western, \$1.11.

Groceries—Coffee in good demand; ordinary to prime, 15%a19c. Sugar firm: fully fair, 10%c; prime, 10%c; strictly prime, 11c; choice, 11%c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet; common to choice, 3%5%c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Petrolenus—Refined, 28c; crude, 19%c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Petrolenus—Refined, 28c; crude, 19%c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Petrolenus—Refined, 28c; crude, 19%c.

Photo-Firm: superfine, \$3.25%d. 73; extra, \$4.50@ 5.00; Wisconsin and Minesota extra family, \$5.50@ 7.00; State, Ohton and Indiana, \$3.23%d. 53; extra, \$4.50@ 5.00; Wisconsin and Minesota extra family, \$5.50@ 7.00; State, Ohton and Indiana, \$3.23%d. 53; extra, \$4.50@ 5.00; Wisconsin and Minesota extra family, \$5.50@ 7.00; State, Ohton and Indiana, \$3.23%d. 50; high grades, \$7.00@8.50.

Grain—Wheat scarce: red. \$1.10@1.25; amber, \$1.27

@1.30; white, \$1.23@1.30. Rye, 75.680c. Corn to good demand; yellow, \$0.0055; white, 50.000; mixed, 50.000; sail, 556.000; first, 50.000; mixed, 50.000; extra, \$1.20.000; white, indianal, white, new, 30.000; extra, \$2.000; first, 23.000; first

coarse, 186,18c.

St. Lovia, Sept. 22.—Outon—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 160 bales.

Four-Active, but not quotably higher; falls superam medium extras in request; superine falls, \$3.506.

Grain—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 5-cos.co.

Grain—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 5-cos.co.

\$1.176 bid cash; \$1.1861,1854 October; No. 3 do.
\$1.038 bid cash; \$1.094 October; Sept. Sept.

for high grades; others dull; sample lots of Minne sots and Wisconsin, 2000\$1.00. d Wisconsin, ky \$1.08. steady and unchanged; islone Pork steady and unchanged. Bulk m

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—Flour—Steady.
Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabaah. \$1.21; No. 3 do. \$1.15; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.16%; extra white Michigan, \$1.20; amber Michigan, \$1.16%; extra white Michigan, \$1.20; amber Michigan, \$1.17; September, \$1.16%; October, \$1.16%; No. 2 red. \$1.18%; October, \$1.16%; No. 2 red. \$1.18%; October, \$1.16%; No. 2 red. \$1.18%; October, \$1.16%; October, \$1.16

925c; do Central Ohlo, 27623c.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 21.—Plour—Steady,
Grain—Wheat openud weak: 1, 5c lower; closed quies
and first; No. 1 Milwaukee. 1, 5c lower; closed quies
and first; No. 1 Milwaukee. 1, 5c lower; closed quies
cober, \$1.0745; November, \$1.075; No. 2, \$1.095; Oc.
tober, \$1.0745; November, \$1.075; No. 2, \$1.095; Oc.
tober, \$1.0745; November, \$1.075; No. 2, \$1.095;
Corn. easier and lower; No. 2, \$7c.
No. 2, \$1st demand; \$4c. Rye lower; \$1st demand; \$6c.
1, \$86,66956c. Barley easier; \$1st demand; \$8c. 2 first,
cash, \$8956c; October, \$8c; No. 3, \$6c.
Preights—Dull and weak; wheat to Buffalo, \$c; to October, \$1.005;

Preights—Dull and weak; wheat to Buffalo, \$c; to October, \$1.005;

No. 2 first \$1.005;

No. 3 first \$1.005;

No. 2 first \$1.005; Shipments—Flour, 14.000 bris: wheat, 51,000 bu.
BALTIMORE. Sept. 22.—Flour—Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Market dull: No. 2 red Western, 81.23
61.25; No. 3 do, 91.18631.20. Corn—Western mixed west: 50%500%6. Oats steady and firm: white western, 38-41c; mixed Western, 404-77c. Rys. 706-78c.
Procisions—Strady and unchanged.
Petroleum—Nominally unchanged.
Onfess—Unchanged.
Whisky—Firmer; \$1.115.
Receipts—Wheat 25,000 bu: corn, 16,000 bu.
Shipments—Wheat 5,000 bu: corn 49,000 bu.
Bostron.

Boston, Masa, Sept. 22.—Flour—In good demand; firm: Western superfine, 83. 5094. 00: common extras \$4.5065.00: Wisconsin and Minnesots extra family, \$6.0067.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, 85.7568.50; Hillionia, 86.007.50; St. Louis, 86.2569.00; fancy, Minnesots, 87.0069.00. Grancy, Minnesots, 87.0069.00. Grancy, Minnesots, 87.0069.00. Grancy, Minnesots, 87.0069.00. diffrain; No. 2 white and mixed, 476310; rejected, 439470.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. Sept. 22.—Flour—Steady.
Grain—Wheat in light milling demand; sales 7,000 bu
new No. 1 Chicago spring at \$1.18½; red Wabash, p.
t.: white Michigan, \$1.1261.24. Corn dull and steady;
seles 400 bu at 27c; mixed Western, 53c; sample Western, 52c. Oats dull; 1 car, gample, at 37c. Rys neglected. Barley neglected.
Canal Freights—Unchanged.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton—Demand active; sales, 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 9%60%c; low midding, 10%610%c; middlings, 10%610%c; good middling, 11%611%c; receipts, not, 2,002 bales; groat, 2,833; exports river and rail, 31; stock, 37,375; week's 2.833; exports river and rail, 31; stock, 37,375; week's sales, 12,000; receipts, net, 12,302; gross, 16,497; exports to Liverpool, 2,432; to Havre, 2,068; to New York, 3,960; river and rail, 31.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton weak and irregular; middling, 10%c; stock, 20,897 bales; weekly net receipts, 11,457; gross, 11,500; sales, 1,250; exports, to Great Britain, 796; France, 653; coastwise, 422.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton firm; middling, 10%c; stock, 13,504; weekly receipts, 11,876; sales, 6,100; exports, Great Britain, 1,729; coastwise, 2,614.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10%c; stock, 3,045 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,639, sales, 2,500; exports coastwise, 2,031.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10%c; stock, 2,120 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,404; gross, 12,756; sales, 5,611; exports coastwise, 4,339.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The package trade in domestics was less active, but prints continued in brisk demand and scarce. Washington, Knickerbocker, and Hartel's prints advanced ½c. Ginghams were active at reduced prices. Worsted dress-goods and feit skirts were in steady request. Woolen goods for men's wear were rather quiet, but flannels and blankets were more active.

Pittanuno, Pa., Sept. 22.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$3.70 at Parker's; refined 26c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELYND, O., Sept. 22.—Petroleum market un-changed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22,—Pig-iron fairly active; prices unchanged; No. 1 foundry, \$24.00@25.00; four months' No. 2, \$23.00@23.50; Gray Forge, \$21.00@ THE CENTENNIAL TORCH!

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice is heroby given that the firm of E. H. Humphrey & Co., in the painting business at 170 La Salieste, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will be continued at the old stand by E. H. Humphrey, who is alone sutherized to collect and settle all demands due said firm and assume all its liabilities. E. H. HUMPHREY, C. H. OWENS.

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